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JPRS-SSA-85-081

3 September 1985

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

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BENIN

BRIEFS

NIGERIA DONATES AIRCRAFT--The Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, said yesterday while presenting two sky servant aircraft to the Republic of Benin that there was need to consolidate and improve the relationship between the two countries. The ambassador of Benin Republic in Nigeria, Mrs Bernadine Do Rego received the two aircraft on behalf of her government. Air Vice-Marshal Alfa, who spoke on behalf of the minister of defence, Major-General Domkat Bali, said the presentation of the aircraft was testimony to the strong ties already existing between the two neighbouring countries. He said it was in realization of this that the Nigerian Government accepted to offer both military and professional training to some personnel from the Republic of Benin. Air Vice-Marshal Alfa said the first of such trainees comprising nine potential pilots commenced the basic military training in November 1979 and started the flying training course in July 1980. Three of these successfully graduated with wings and would ferry the two sky servants today. "As managers in your Air Force, he told the pilots, you should be conversant with the aviation world." The Chief of Air Staff said in keeping with tradition, one NAF flying instructor and three NAF technicians would be attached to further supervise their air and ground crew during the first month of operation of the sky servant in Republic of Benin. He then wished then many happy landings, pleasant and hitch-free operations. Ambassador Bernadine Do Rego, in her speech, said the donation of the two sky servant aircraft to the Republic of Benin was proof of the adherence of both parties to the military cooperation existing between the two countries. She said there was need to pool efforts in order to deter any imperialist attack in the reconquest.

[by Kula King] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jul 85 p 16]

CSO: 3400/845

CONGO

BRIEFS

U.K.-FUNDED HOSPITAL--The UK's Bovis International is nearing finalisation of negotiations on finance for construction of a 200-bed hospital at Loubomo. The UK Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) could provide backing for part of the funding required from the estimated US\$101.3-million cover it is at present providing for the Congo. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 31]

CSO: 3400/845

GABON

BRIEFS

OIL TENDERS INVITED--Eleven offshore and three onshore oil exploration permits are up for tender. Bids have to be submitted to the hydrocarbons directorate of the Mines & Energy Ministry by 30 September 1985. France's Elf Aquitaine is one of several oil companies interested in making a bid. Elf now expects output by its 75 percent owned subsidiary Elf Gabon to be maintained at present levels until at least 1989/90. A new exploration well, Echira 2, has yielded a flow of 400 m³ a day of oil on preliminary testing, confirming the previous Echira 1 discovery. Further tests are now under way. Elf's optimism also reflects new discoveries in 1983/84, including the Anguille A offshore field. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 31]

CSO: 3400/845

GHANA

SAUDI LOAN TO AID FOUR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Aug 85 p 8

[Text]

SAUDI Arabia is providing a \$1,696 million (32 million United States dollar) loan for the development of four projects in the country.

A total of \$530 million (ten million dollars) goes to the establishment of a science college and grain storage facilities and the rest will go into the rehabilitation of some hospitals as well as the Tema and Takoradi Harbours.

This was disclosed to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport on Saturday night by the leader of a three-man technical team of the Saudi Fund for Development on arrival in Accra for final discussions with government officials.

Mr Abdullah Al-Subal who is the head of the West Africa Desk of the Fund, observed that Ghana was a leading recipient of Saudi loans and hoped that this latest loan would further strengthen the co-operation between the two countries.

Mr Al-Subal said the Saudi Fund was involved in some 250 projects in Latin America, Asia and Africa to the tune of several hundred million dollars.

On the 32 million-dollar loan to Ghana, he said the agreement will be signed next month during a visit of another delegation to enable work to start on the science college and the grain storage facilities immediately.

Mr Al-Subal said the five-day visit of the technical team was a follow up of previous exchange of visits between Ghana and Saudi Arabia.

The delegation was met at the airport by officials of the Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning, Foreign Affairs and the Saudi Arabia Ambassador in Ghana, Mr Anwar Abdarabuh, — GNA

GHANA

OBENG DENOUNCES CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT, PRAISES ANGOLA

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

THE U.S. policy of constructive engagement in southern Africa is giving the apartheid regime in South Africa the confidence and encouragement to commit aggression against Angola, Mr P. V. Obeng, PNDC member has stated.

But, he said, no force on earth can defeat people who are determined to defend their independence.

Mr Obeng said this when the visiting Angolan Cultural Secretary, Mr Boaventura Cardoso called on him at the Castle, Osu yesterday.

The PNDC member told Mr Cardoso that the fight against racist South Africa and her henchmen might be protracted but victory would surely be on the side of the Angolans.

He said the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is being used to deny Namibia her independence and also being used as an excuse for imperialism to continue its exploitation of that territory.

Mr Obeng said racist South Africa is not fighting Angola alone but she is also fighting Africa as a whole using Angola as a visible target. He hoped that the next OAU summit would deal with the Angolan problem.

Mr Cardoso on his part briefed Mr Obeng on the political, economic and social situation in Angola and said the situation is

very tough because of South Africa's incursions in that country.

He said in spite of this Angola is trying to consolidate her position and she is prepared to confront all aggressive forces which are trying to destabilise her.

Mr Cardoso said Angola's success in holding back racist South Africa's aggression so far is due to the solidarity of countries like Ghana.

Present at the meeting was the Under Secretary for Information, Mr Kofi Totobi Quakyi.

GHANA

UNION CARBIDE SWITCHES TO LOCAL MANGANESE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Rose Hayford]

[Text]

UNION Carbide, Ghana Limited now saves about 40 per cent of foreign exchange annually which hitherto went into the importation of electrolytic manganese dioxide from Japan for the production of dry cell batteries.

This is the result of the use of local "R" grade manganese ore from Nsuta which is as good as the imported one.

Mr J. B. A. Amponsah, managing director of the company who disclosed this in an interview on Wednesday said plans could be worked out to export it to the Ivory Coast Union Carbide to earn foreign exchange for the country.

On production trends, Mr Amponsah said the company, even though has installed capacity for producing 60 million dry cell batteries yearly it has never been able to do so due to the non-availability of enough raw materials.

Mr Amponsah said the company would however be able to meet its target of 25 million pieces of dry cell batteries for this year.

He appealed to the government to enter into agreement with some neighbouring countries like Mali and Burkina

Faso for the export of some of their products to enable the company to gain some foreign exchange to meet its import requirements.

Meanwhile the company has shut down its plant as a result of shortage of "top covers" used in the production of dry cell batteries.

GHANA

BRIEFS

PARROT EXPORTATIONS BANNED--The ban on the export for parrots which was temporarily lifted for a period of one year ending 31 July 1985 is once more in force. An official statement issued in Accra yesterday said parrot exporters, trappers, customs officers, airlines and other transporters, border personnel and law enforcement agencies should therefore take note that the ban is in force and that no parrots may be exported for commercial purposes until further notice. It said Ghana is a signatory to the convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and therefore has an obligation to fulfill the terms of that convention, which only allow the export of parrots, provided that the competent authorities are satisfied that such exports will cause no long-term harmful effects to Ghana's parrot population. The statement said the PNDC is committed to the optimum sustainable utilisation of Ghana's renewable natural resources. This should mean that in the pursuit of short-term maximisation of foreign exchange earnings, care should be taken not to endanger or destroy those resources. Rational utilisation must be based upon adequate knowledge of the resources. It noted that in the case of parrots no thorough studies of the ecology of parrots have been done which can provide a rational basis for the setting of export quotas. The ban will therefore remain in force until a proper scientific field study has been done. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Aug 85 p 1]

NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--The Hungarian Ambassador-designate to Ghana, Mr Laszlo Szikra, arrived in Accra at the week-end by air from Budapest to assume duty. He told newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport that his major task would be to further cement the nearly 30 years of relations between Ghana and Hungary in the field of science, technology, culture and economic. He observed that Ghana and Hungary had had a long tradition of constructive, active and mutually beneficial relations, and pledged to strive in the promotion of these relations. He would also explore new areas of cooperation between his country and Ghana, stressing that Ghana and Hungary had identical views in their developmental set-up--GNA. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 5 Aug 85 p 3]

JPRS-SSA-85-081
3 September 1985

EGYPTIAN VISA REQUIREMENT LIFTED—Egyptians no longer require visas before entering Ghana, Mr Fathi M. El-Gewely, the Egyptian Ambassador in Ghana, disclosed in Accra yesterday. Speaking to the Ghana News Agency, Mr El-Gewely said this directive was passed on to him by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs two weeks ago. According to the ambassador, Ghanaians have been travelling to Egypt without visas since independence and this action by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was a positive sign in the relations between the two countries. He hoped the step would go a long way to strengthen the good relations between Ghana and Egypt.--GNA [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Aug 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/911

KENYA

NOMINATED MP RESIGNS FROM PARLIAMENT

Ogot Makes History

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Jul 85 pp 7-9

[Text]

MRS. Grace Ogot made history last week when she resigned as a nominated MP to contest the Gem constituency by-election, to be held on August 5. It was the first time in Kenya that a nominated MP has resigned from parliament to seek an electoral mandate. Ogot tendered her resignation to the speaker of the national assembly, Mr. Fred Mati, on July 16, and then presented her by-election nomination papers to the Siaya district commissioner, Mr. Cyrus Gituai, three days later, to join ten other candidates who are vying for the seat.

Speculation that Ogot might vie for the seat was in the air soon after the funeral of the former MP for the area, Mr. Horace Owiti, who was found murdered on May 27, and whose death occasioned the by-election. It was said then that Ogot, who had been a close friend of Owiti's, had been suggested by Owiti's supporters as an appropriate replacement for the slain MP. This speculation was shrouded with uncertainty, however, since Ogot was already in parliament and it was not clear as to whether she was willing to take the chance of resigning so as to contest the election. The possibility appeared to be even more remote when the later Owiti's brother, Mr. Richard Ondego Owiti, announced that he would contest the seat, and observers concluded that Ogot might have decided to hold on to her nominated position. That was until Friday last week, when Ogot turned up at the Siaya DC's office to present her papers and announced that she had already resigned from parliament.

It is not the first time that former nomi-

nated MPs have contested elections. Those who have done so in the past, however, have first waited for their parliamentary terms to end before seeking electoral mandates. A few examples are Mr. Njenga Karume, who served for two terms as a nominated MP before contesting the Kiambaa seat in 1979, Dr. Njoroge Mungai, who was nominated for a brief period before contesting the Dagoretti seat in 1979, and Mr. Maalim Mohamed, now a minister of state in the office of the president, who served for one term as a nominated MP and then contested the Garissa Central seat in the 1983 general election.

On the face of it, a move such as Ogot's might appear foolhardy since the possibility exists that she will lose in the election and be left out in the cold. But that was not the only reason why her decision took observers by surprise. When she was first suggested as a possible replacement for Owiti, the suggestion was mainly based on the fact that Ogot had been a political ally of Owiti's and her candidature was considered appropriate especially because the election will, to a very large extent, revolve around sympathy for Owiti's family, and the voters will no doubt be greatly endeared towards the person they feel can most strongly be associated with the late MP.

It is against that background that the entry of Owiti's brother into the race was considered to have dashed the hopes of other contestants. Election history in Kenya shows that relatives of deceased MPs almost always win elections on sympathy votes, irrespective of their

political backgrounds. A number of sitting MPs today owe their parliamentary debuts to such circumstances. The MP for Kilifi North and an assistant minister in the office of the president, Mr. Katana Ngala, was certainly first elected to parliament as a sign of respect for his late father and former MP for Kilifi South, Mr. Ronald Ngala and so was the MP for Kwale Central, Mr. Boy Juma Boy who, at the tender age of 25 was elected to replace his late father, Mr. Juma Boy as the MP for the area. When the former MP for Isiolo North, Mr. Halake Fayo, passed away in 1983, the ensuing by-election was won by his brother, Mr. Hussein Fayo. Mr. Alphonse Okuku's success when he first vied for the Mbita parliamentary seat was to a very large extent attributable to the legacy of his late brother, former cabinet minister Mr. Tom Mboya. The most celebrated case of all was that of an assistant minister for finance, Mr. Ngengi Muigai, whose landslide and record-breaking election victory in Gatundu in 1979 was a

tribute to his late uncle, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.

To most Kenyans, therefore, this trend somehow assured Owiti's brother of a comfortable victory in the forthcoming by-election. But this did not deter Ogot from joining the race. Her case seems to be even more complicated since she will be campaigning on the ticket of her closeness to the late Owiti, despite the fact that she cannot claim to have been closer to him than his own brother. At the same time, Ogot may have to explain to the electorate why she resigned when this means that Gem will no longer have two people in parliament.

Despite all these odds, Ogot has nevertheless joined the race, which means that she has her own very good reasons for expecting to win the seat. Her confidence seems not to have been instant, however, for she kept her intentions unknown until the eleventh hour and very few people knew she was contesting the seat until she presented her nomination papers last Friday.

Her immediate task will, no doubt, be

to convince the electorate as to why they should vote for her and not for Owiti's brother. There was no doubt Ogot worked closely with the late MP in Gem. It was for this reason that she was chosen to be the mistress of ceremonies during his funeral. The word being passed around by her supporters is that, apart from her closeness to the late MP she already has a record of being concerned with the development of the area, and both attributes, when combined, might be more acceptable to the constituency and a sufficient tribute to the late MP than the mere fact that another candidate is his brother.

It will be interesting to see the extent to which this argument will be accepted by the voters but there seems to be yet another factor in the election which some observers believe is the backbone of Ogot's candidacy, and that is the role of the other MPs of the district. Two assistant ministers from the district, Mr. Oloo Aringo and Archbishop Oluoch Ondiek, have thrown their weight behind Ogot and they seem to be so keen on seeing her elected that they are even addressing campaign rallies in their capacities as Kanu officials. Despite denials by Aringo and Ondiek that they are supporting any candidate, the alliance between them and Ogot is well known. It became apparent during the recently held Kanu elections when Ondiek, Ogot and the minister for agriculture and livestock development, Mr. William Odongo Omamo, all said that, as Siaya MPs, they were supporting Aringo for the district Kanu branch chairmanship. Ogot was at the time a nominated MP and her claim to be speaking as a Siaya MP was not clearly understood; some observers thought that she had unofficially already assumed the role of Owiti's substitute. Whatever the case, her public support and alignment with the dominant political forces in the district seems to have paid some dividends. As Aringo was elected branch chairman and Ondiek treasurer, Ogot was elected secretary, and there is every reason as to why Aringo may want to extend his gratitude even farther and support her in the by-election.

Aringo's claims that he and Ondiek were not interested in influencing the outcome of the election, and that they were addressing campaign meetings in their capacities as party officials so as to ensure they were peaceful, were taken by observers with a pinch of salt. To begin with, it is the first time that elected MPs, even though they also happen to be Kanu officials, have been heard of addressing campaign meetings in constituencies other than their own and the maintenance of peace in such meetings has not been known to be the responsibility of Kanu officials. It is a trend that observers fear could lead to serious problems if allowed to spread to other parts of the country, especially where MPs from the same district do not see eye to eye.

The focus on the election is now likely to be on Ogot and Owiti's brother, Ondego. The situation has changed since the by-election was announced. When Mr. Rading Omolo became the first person to declare his candidacy for the seat, it appeared as though he had a good chance because of his practical sympathetic gesture towards Owiti's family in providing a hearse for the funeral. Actions such as these are taken seriously by voters and Omolo was also being praised for what is considered to be his generosity towards Gem people. He is the chairman of Gen-Rahuma welfare organisation in Nairobi and has been considered very useful in helping repatriate the bodies of deceased people to Gem for burial through the Westlands Cottage Hospital which he owns, and where many people from the constituency receive treatment at reasonable costs. There were therefore, many people who felt that it was time Omolo was elected to parliament, though he has twice contested the seat unsuccessfully. All these sentiments were, however, thrown into disarray with the entry of Owiti's brother into the race and there was even more confusion when Ogot announced her candidacy. There are nine other people still, who also believe they can win the Seat and these include Mr. Wasonga Sijeyo, Mr. Owino Ger, Mr. Benjamin Ngonga, Mr. Samuel Wanyanga, Mr. Moses Warom, Mr. Elijah Asiko and Mr. James Odenyo.

But of all the candidates, it seems that Ogot will have the most to lose if she does not win the election. She has taken a delicate chance in her bid to fulfil her long-held political ambitions. In an interview with *The Weekly Review* soon after she was nominated to parliament by President Daniel arap Moi in October, 1983, Ogot who was grateful to the president for nominating her, said that she had always been interested in politics but it was out of her reach because of the costs involved in getting to parliament. It would appear that she may now have overcome that hurdle and, with a little help from her friends, is willing to take the chance. ■

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Jul 85 p 9

[Text]

THE resignation of Mrs. Grace Ogot from her position as a nominated MP was unique in that it was the first time in the country that a nominated MP has resigned to contest a seat. But Kenya has a long and interesting history of MPs resigning from parliament.

The first resignation in independent Kenya came from none other than the country's second vice-president, Mr. Joseph Murumbi, who resigned from parliament, and therefore from the vice-presidency, in 1967. Murumbi said he was resigning for personal reasons and he quit politics all together.

The next person to quit parliament was Mr. Odero Jowi, even though his departure from parliament can hardly be described as a resignation. After winning the Nyakach parliamentary seat in 1974, Jowi ran off to Canada on an international job, staying away for so long that his seat was eventually declared vacant.

The next resignation came in 1975 when a nominated MP, the late Mrs. Jemimah Gecaga, resigned to make way for her brother Dr. Njoroge Mungai, who was duly appointed to replace her.

One of the most interesting resignations was that of a former assistant minister for transport and communications, Mr. Amos Ng'ang'a, who suddenly resigned from his Kikuyu parliamentary seat in April, 1980. Ng'ang'a said he was resigning for personal reasons but, the following day, the then attorney-general, Mr. Charles Njonjo announced that he was resigning from his position to contest the vacant Kikuyu seat. Njonjo went on to be

elected unopposed and later to be appointed minister for constitutional and home affairs. Three years later, in June, 1983, Njonjo himself resigned from the seat soon after learning that President Daniel arap Moi had suspended him from his ministerial duties and set up a commission of inquiry into his conduct after parliamentarians had named him as being the much-talked-about traitor being groomed by foreigners to take over the leadership of the country. During the inquiry, the circumstances under which Ng'ang'a resigned became an issue after it was alleged that Ng'ang'a received shs.160,000 in consideration for his action in Njonjo's favour.

In between these events, Kenyans witnessed yet another interesting saga following the resignation of the then MP for Bondo, Mr. Hezekiah Ougo, in 1981. Ougo was a political protégé of a former vice-president, Mr. Oginga Odinga, and he decided to vacate the seat in favour of Odinga after Odinga was finally allowed to contest elections by the ruling party, Kanu after years of being denied clearance. Odinga got into trouble with the authorities soon afterwards, however, when he spoke ill of the former president, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, and he was subsequently denied clearance again. It was too late for Ougo to present his nomination papers for the by-election for the vacant seat, and the eventual winner, to their total dismay, was Mr. William Odongo Omamo, their arch rival, who was elected unopposed after his only opponent, Mr. Gordon Anyango, was disqualified on a technicality.

CSO: 3400/846

KENYA

MP UNCONSTITUTIONALLY BARRED FROM MEETING

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Jul 85 p 15

[Text]

BEFORE last month's Kanu grasroot and national elections, Mr. Martin Shikuku, the MP for Butere had for a long time been calling on those politicians who had party posts but who had lost in the 1979 parliamentary elections to vacate their party posts. Shikuku's argument was that having lost their parliamentary seats, such politicians could not claim a popular mandate to represent the electorate in party affairs. It was, therefore, expected that Shikuku would try his best to capture a party post at the locational, sub-branch and/or branch level in the recent Kanu elections.

One of the politicians Shikuku frequently clashed with was the then Butere Kanu sub-branch chairman, ex-chief Richard Litunya, who was one of those expelled from the party for his association with the former minister for constitutional affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo. With the ouster of Litunya from the party, observers thought that it would be plain sailing for Shikuku to capture the Butere sub-branch chairmanship. Political events that took place in Kakamega District just prior to the party elections, however, culminated in not only Shikuku but also two other MPs in his political camp in Kakamega failing to get elected to any party post in the district.

Just before the elections, Shikuku and the two MPs, Mr. Joshua Angatia (Lurambi North) and Dr. Elon Wameyo (Mumias), launched a series of scathing attacks on the district administration,

accusing the DC, Mr. Nicholas Mberia of threatening democracy in the area and favouring the minister for local government, Mr. Moses Mudavadi, in an attempt to have him re-elected Kakamega branch chairman. Although Wameyo managed to get himself elected sub-branch chairman at Mumias, Shikuku chose not to contest any party post, either at the grassroots level or nationally. Two local dailies, however, carried reports to the effect that he had lost his Manyala sub-location chairmanship. Shikuku was not amused by the reports and said that he had made it publicly known even at the national assembly, that he would not contest any party post.

This week, Shikuku found himself at an embarrassing situation when he was barred from attending the Butere sub-branch executive committee meeting by the local DO, Mr. Mathew arap Kirui. The meeting had been convened to introduce the newly-elected party officials and Shikuku had attended it by virtue of being the area MP. When the sub-branch chairman, Mr. John Okwara, noticed his presence, he drew this to the attention of the DO, who told Shikuku to leave the meeting. According to the DO, Shikuku had no business attending the meeting, since he had not been invited and he was

not a member of the executive committee. The DO conceded, however, that Shikuku could attend future meetings in the constituency.

Shikuku contested the argument, pointing out that he was eligible to attend the meeting as the area MP, whether or not he held any party post in the sub-branch or in the branch. Shikuku was later supported by the Western PC, Mr. Julius Kobia, who said the Kanu constitution provided that area MPs could attend sub-branch and branch executive committee meetings as ex-officio members by virtue of being MPs, whether or not they held any party posts.

It would indeed appear that the DO was misdirected when he barred Shikuku from taking part in the meeting. According to section 9 (b) (v) of the Kanu constitution, an MP is a member of the sub-branch executive committee, while section 8 (b) (v) entitles MPs in a district to be members of the branch executive committee. ■

CSO: 3400/846

KENYA

MOI CLAIMS UNIVERSITY FOMENTING SECTIONALISM

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Jul 85 pp 14, 15

[Text]

WHEN President Daniel arap Moi returned to Kenya from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on Saturday last week, he said that the University of Nairobi has become a factory of tribalists and sectionalists. The president said that the lecturers at the university were perpetuating tribalism among the students, and he wondered how graduates from the university could be relied upon to build the nation. According to the president, secondary school students do not have tribalistic sentiments but they develop them on joining the university where tribalism is manufactured. All this is aimed at dividing the nation, said the president, in what was his sharpest criticism of university lecturers in recent times.

President Moi did not give any details, but it was not the first time that university lecturers have come under attack for introducing negative attitudes within the student community. They have in the past been accused mainly of inculcating leftist ideas among the students, which has often led to disturbances on the campus. The government's distrust of university lecturers reached a peak in early 1982, when the government embarked on an apparent crackdown on those lecturers believed to hold dissident views. Between June and July that year, a number of lecturers were arrested, six of whom eventually ended up in detention and one of whom was imprisoned. During the crackdown, the president told a meeting in Kericho that those arrested wanted to bring anarchy and totalitarianism to the country and they were Marxist agents serving the interests of foreigners.

All the detained lecturers have since been released and there has been no serious public attack on lecturers since. The president's statement last Saturday was the first time that he has accused the teaching staff in the university of tribalism. Only a few days earlier, the minister for education, science and technology, Prof. Jonathan Ng'eno, had conceded in parliament that there were sectional considerations in the promotion of lecturers at the university. Ng'eno told the house that it had been discovered that some promotions had been based on where heads of departments and chairmen came from. The minister was responding to members' views during the debating of the Kenyatta University Bill, and he said that a similar trend was also to be found in the promotion of students, where those who came from the same areas as department heads were passed with first class honours while students from other areas were not accorded the same favours.

Ng'eno's assistant minister, Mr. Oloo Aringo, was particularly vocal against the question of promoting lecturers on the basis of ethnicity. Aringo said that promotions should be based on merit alone as this was the only way the universities could remain centres of excellence. By promoting excellence and research at the university, said Aringo, Kenya would eventually evolve into a technological and industrial society, and he gave examples of other countries whose only advantage over Kenya was their highly trained manpower. Ng'eno and Aringo did not quite agree, however, with some MPs, who warned against the introduction of a quota system in the admission of students to the university.

The possibility of a quota system is actually becoming a major issue, with some people suggesting that district quotas should be allocated to remove such anomalies as where certain areas manage to get more students admitted to the university than others. Advocating such a system, the MP for Hamisi, Mr. Samson M'Maiti said that a quota system would help solve the problem where bright pupils fail to secure university admission because they have poor teachers. This problem, some felt, could best be solved by trying to improve the quality of the teachers rather than introducing a national quota system.

Ng'eno was, for his part, somewhat non-committal on the question of quotas, but he seemed to consider it a possibility by saying that the commission for higher learning would examine the selection system so that students from all areas get equal opportunities. ■

CSO: 3400/846

KENYA

ECONOMIC SURVEY 1985

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Jul 85 Financial Review Supplement
pp 12-13

[Article by J. T. Mukui]

[Text] Kenya's gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices increased by a wee 0.19% in 1984, compared with 3.5% in 1983 and 1.8% in 1982. The rate of population increase is estimated at 4% per year, which gives a negative growth rate of 3.1% in real GDP per capita for 1984. The GDP per capita is a more useful statistic than total GDP because the former takes into consideration the fertility of both the people and the soil on which they depend. Available statistics show that due to the economic recession and the strain on natural resources, Kenyans are more fertile than their land: the rate of population growth was 4.5 times the growth of total GDP.

Growth in the traditional economy (3.4%) exceeded growth in the monetary economy (0.8%). Since the monetary economy is 94.3% of total GDP, the low growth of the monetary economy had a significant impact on the growth of total GDP.

The fast growth rate in the traditional economy is not surprising. Since the country is undergoing economic strain, it is possible that households have slowly been retreating towards subsistence and self-sufficiency because the market economy tends to be risky. Due to the drought in Kenya that persisted for four years, many peasant farmers probably stockpiled cereals in their family granaries because there was no guarantee of obtaining such cereals at the right time and at reasonable prices once the family stock of cereals became depleted.

Countervailing powers, however, should have reduced the gap between the growth rates of the traditional and monetary economies. As the degree of "monetisation" of the economy increases, the traditional economy declines. A portion of the reported growth in the monetary economy merely consists of transfer from subsistence to monetary economy, rather than an improvement in total GDP. It is also possible that reported growth in the traditional economy is a by-product of the difficulty of quantifying production in that sector.

The economy performed differently from sector to sector. The fishing industry in both the traditional and monetary sectors declined by 12.6% in 1984.

Agriculture recorded a negative growth rate of 3.7%. The sector's contribution to total GDP declined from 31.4% in 1983 to 30.0% in 1984. Building and construction also recorded a negative growth rate--6.8%. This sector's share in GDP was 3.4% in 1984 compared with 4.7% in 1980.

Drought crippled Kenya's agriculture and produced a deleterious ripple that spread to the rest of the economy. The quantity of cereals, temporary industrial crops and permanent crops sold to marketing boards increased by only 3.5% in 1984, compared with 11.4% in 1983. The effect of the drought on agricultural production is difficult to isolate and measure because the country has not had normal rainfall for four years and because attendant factors operating in concert with the drought may be partly responsible for the poor agricultural production. The performance of specific crops, however, is telling. Estimated production of maize went down by 34.7% in the 1984/85 year, compared with a decline of 7.3% in 1983/84 and an increase of 19.4% in 1982/83. The failure of the long rains in 1984 caused a decline in the harvests of the less drought-resistant crops as well. For example, estimated bean production declined by 74.7% and potato production by 49.2% in the 1984/85 year. Wheat production declined by 42.5% in 1984.

Although coffee production went up by 24% in 1984, this does not mean that coffee was unaffected by the drought. As Economic Survey 1985 notes, coffee acreage has been increasing and "some increase in production could have come from coffee trees maturing during the period". The producer price of coffee also increased, and this could also have helped to stimulate supply.

Tea proved less drought-resistant than coffee: tea production declined by 2.6% in 1984. But the decline in tea production was overcompensated for by an escalation in the price of tea on the export markets. While the export price of coffee went up by 18.7% in 1984, that of tea went up by 68.2%. And although the exported quantity of coffee went up by 7.1% and that of tea declined by 8.7%, the share of coffee in total exports was 27.0%, while that of tea rose to 25.1%. As the survey notes, coffee growers should beware: "Partly due to the good quality of the Kenya tea, it is projected that tea will overtake coffee as Kenya's export commodity in 1985."

Food shortages ordinarily lead to high prices. Since food constitutes a significant portion of the household budget, one would have expected sharp price index increases in 1984. Fortunately, this was not the case: a remarkable decline occurred in the rate of increase in the consumer price index--from 22.3% in 1982 and 14.6% in 1983 to a single-digit level of 9.1% in 1984. The increase in the food price index--the index rose by an average of 10.2% in 1984--was slightly higher than that of other items that are included in the household expenditure.

Economic Survey 1985 presents statistics on the agricultural sector terms of trade, which measure the agricultural sector's ability to "import" from its "exports". A long-term trend of deteriorating terms of trade in agriculture continued in 1984. Despite an improvement in agricultural commodity prices, agricultural sector terms of trade went down by 3.8% in 1984, compared with a decline of 1.9% in 1983. This means that the index for prices paid by farmers (for inputs and consumer goods) increased faster than the index of agricultural output prices. The survey sums this up: "In spite of a lower

rate of domestic inflation in 1984, the agricultural sector remained disadvantaged relative to the rest of the economy."

Wage employment grew by about 2% in 1984. Economic Survey 1985 contains a telling statement on the growth of informal-sector employment:

--This inadequate performance of modern sector (job) creation was somewhat ameliorated by the continued upward trend recorded in the urban informal sector, whose total employment rose by 8.1%, reaching just under two hundred thousand jobs.

This statement confirms an earlier contention by researchers who argued that the true function of the informal sector is to act as a blotting paper or shock absorber that helps to lessen the need for the government to create new jobs.

Easy entry into the informal sector is both a boon and a bane to those who work there. Work in the informal sector is extremely competitive and yields small profits. Workers thus can save little. This limits the amount of capitalisation from internal sources. The concept of an informal sector, in fact, might be counterproductive because it is used as an official excuse for not creating jobs in the formal sector.

Statistics show the direction of competition within the money and finance industry. According to the survey:

--There has been a sizeable shift of deposits from commercial banks to non-bank financial institutions. The ratio of non-bank deposits to deposits of commercial banks stood at 54.9% by the end of 1984, compared with 34.7% and 39.0% in 1980 and 1982, respectively.

The untold story is that since new non-banks are being opened faster than banks, the average deposits per bank do not reflect as gloomy a picture of the performance of commercial banks as they first appear to do.

Due to a decline in inflation to 9.1% in 1984, real interest rates (nominal interest rates minus inflation rate) were positive for both savers and borrowers despite the drop in nominal lending and deposit rates announced in the 1984-85 budget.

The public-sector share of total loans and advances from commercial banks has increased rapidly in recent years, from 10% in 1980 to 21% in 1984. "Between 1980 and 1984, lending to the public sector has grown by an average of 28% per year and to the private sector by an average of 7%." Since the competition for credit from the commercial banking system represents a zero-sum game, public-sector borrowing is slowly "crowding out" the private sector from the funds market.

There was a notable improvement in Kenya's external trade in 1984, with an increase of 19% in the value of exports and 21% in that of imports. However, the contention that "the declaration of 1984 was 'the export year' contributed to the rise in the export receipts" is unsupported by statistics. Kenya's

export volume declined by about 1% in 1984, although it was still better than the drop of 4% for 1983. The volume of imports increased by 15.2%, mainly due to relatively liberalised import policies and special food imports. The gap between export earnings and the import bill created by the decrease in export volume and the increase in import volume was narrowed by a 17% improvement in Kenya's terms of trade.

The deficit on the external merchandise account increased from KSh313 million in 1983 to KSh371 million in 1984. The invisible balance of the balance of payments' current account recorded an increase of 8.2%, which helped to reduce the deficit on the current account. The overall balance of payments' surplus went down from KSh68 million in 1983 to KSh39 million in 1984. Although the price of crude oil remained fairly stable, the oil-import bill increased due to the appreciation of the US dollar against the Kenya shilling and the 4.5% increase in quantity of crude oil imported.

A worrisome statistic is the debt-service ratio, defined as external debt service charges as a percentage of exports of goods and services. The debt-service ratio has risen from 5.6% in 1980 to 9.1% in 1981, 12.7% in 1982, 13.4% in 1983 and 19.4% in 1984. That the value of imports currently exceeds that of exports means that the country has to maintain a high level of inflow of foreign investment and to negotiate for more external loans to offset debt-servicing requirements and repatriation of profits and dividends.

Food and beverages accounted for 10.7% of total imports in 1984, compared with 4.3% in 1980; the increase was due to the importation of maize and wheat. Wheat imports increased from 81.9 thousand tonnes in 1983 to 140.3 thousand tonnes in 1984. What is of particular significance is that food and beverage exports were worth KSh467.06 million compared with food and beverage imports worth KSh117.13 million. In other words, Kenya is a net exporter of food. This raises the question of why this paradoxical situation occurs.

According to Professor Henry Rempel in a scholarly analysis titled *The Food Situation in the Horn of Africa* (Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi, 1985), food production in Kenya dropped by 4.3% between the years 1977-79 and 1980-82. At the same time, the proportion of arable land devoted to the proportion of arable land devoted to major export crops has increased from 13% in the years 1960-65 to 18% in 1982. The proportion of Kenya's arable land devoted to cereal crops has dropped from 90% in the years 1960-65 to 70% in 1982. These statistics raise policy questions about land-use patterns that need to be addressed.

A striking feature of Economic Survey 1985 is that it has revised figures published in previous editions of Economic Survey. For example, the growth of GDP at constant prices was given as 3.4% for the 1981/82 fiscal year in Economic Survey 1984, while Economic Survey 1985 gives a figure of 1.8%. The real GDP growth rate for fiscal year 1982/83 was 3.9% according to the 1984 survey while the 1985 survey gives a revised figure of 3.5%. This is attributable to the fact that statistics for 1983 were "provisional" in the 1984 survey while the 1985 survey gives "actual" statistics for 1983. However, when figures for past years were revised in new editions of Economic

Survey, the Central Bureau of Statistics should have the courtesy to explain the reasons for making those revisions. The regular revision of figures makes it difficult to analyse long-term trends in Kenya's economic progress--or lack of progress. Regular revisions also create serious doubts about the importance one should attach to the provisional data for 1984 published in Economic Survey 1985 and the relevance of the economic policies that will be made on the basis of such statistics.

CSO: 3400/847

KENYA

CUT BACK ON TOBACCO GROWING

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Jul 85 p 25

[Text]

BAT Kenya Ltd has announced that it will not register any more tobacco farmers because the crop was already being over-produced for the needs of the company. Making the announcement last week, the BAT leaf manager, Mr. B.N. Mureithi, as quoted by the *Kenya News Agency*, further said that even those farmers who had already been contracted by BAT to grow the crop risked being barred from growing it unless they plucked mature leaves. Mureithi also warned tobacco farmers who failed to plant trees or build barns for their tobacco that even they would in future "not be allowed to grow tobacco".

BAT's tough measures and the stated aim to keep the acreage under tobacco to the present figure, come as farmers have increased demands to be contracted by the company to grow the crop. Reacting to BAT's statement, the chief executive of the Kenya National Farmers Union (KNFU) Mr. Joseph Waweru, said that his organisation has received persistent pleas from farmers, particularly in South Nyanza and Kisumu districts, to have BAT expand the tobacco growing programme into those areas. Saying that tobacco was now regarded as an alternative cash crop because of the fluctuating fortunes of crops like pyrethrum, tea and coffee on the international market, Waweru hoped that BAT, in conjunction with the government, would be able to find alternative markets for the extra crop which it would not require for its domestic needs. He said that it was KNFU's feeling that if BAT had any other problems with tobacco farmers, such as the question of plucking mature leaves

and planting of trees, those are problems which could be sorted out.

According to BAT's prospectus released in 1982, there were about 10,000 farmers cultivating some 4,600 hectares of tobacco in Kenya. For a farmer to qualify as a BAT tobacco grower, he must have sufficient land not only to grow tobacco but also for their own food crops. Individual farmers must grow a minimum of 0.3 hectares each. In Kenya, three principal types of tobacco are grown, namely Virginia leaf which is flue-cured; Dark tobacco which is fire-cured and Burley which is air-cured. Virginia and Dark tobaccos both require woodfuel in curing processes, and the company requires each farmer to grow enough trees to be self-sufficient in his woodfuel requirements.

To process the increased locally grown tobacco, BAT established a green leaf threshing plant at Thika in 1978 with initial throughput of 1,500 kg per hour or 250 tonnes of leaf a month on single shift. The plant was considered at the time to be capable, by operating on triple shift, of processing all likely quantities of tobacco that Kenya could reasonably expect to produce in the foreseeable future. The BAT prospectus indicates that by 1982 BAT had designed a new plant capable of handling the increased production of green leaf which then stood at about 6,300 tonnes. Initially, the plans drawn up in 1979 provided for a plant capable of handling 6,500 kg/hr, which according to the prospectus was at the time thought large enough to cope with locally grown Kenya tobacco well into the 1990s. In 1981, the plant's capacity was upgraded to 8,000 kg/hr, to allow for the growth in domestic

requirements and the possibility of exports.

It sounds ironical to some farming observers therefore for BAT to say it has no intention of registering more tobacco farmers when the prospects for the future expansion of the crop appear to have already been taken care of. Records show that the new plant completed in 1983 at the cost of sh.106 million was estimated to process green leaf for both local consumption up to the turn of the century and possibly beyond. ■

CSO: 3400/848

LIBERIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS

Eastman Ambassador to Germany

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Mr. Nathaniel Eastman, former Liberia's Ambassador to Ethiopia, has been appointed Liberia's Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany.

According to a foreign ministry release issued here today, Head of State CIC Dr. Samuel K. Doe made the appointment with the advice and consent

of the Interim National Assembly (INA).

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ernest T. Eastman is expected to commission some assistant ministers of that Ministry and confer a distinction on an honorary consul yesterday.

LINA.

More Officials Commissioned

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 2 Aug 85 pp 3, 10

[Text] Several officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were Thursday commissioned by Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman on behalf of Head of State CIC Samuel K. Doe.

Those commissioned were, Mr. William Bull, Assistant Minister for African and Asian Affairs, Mr. Sonie Sher-

man, Assistant Minister for International Organization, Thomas Bestman, Assistant Minister and Special Assistant to the Foreign Minister and Mr. Shebu Assistant Minister for Financial Affairs.

Others were, Mr. William Ledlum, Assistant Minister for Public Affairs, Mr. J.

Hilary Wilson, Assistant Minister for Foreign Service Institute, Mr. Solomon Sawyer, Assistant Minister for American Affairs, and Mr. T. Boye Nelson, Ambassador at Large.

Mr. J. Samuel Smith was commissioned as Minister Counsellor to the Liberian Embassy in Cairo, Mr. Brend Hansing, Honorary Consul of Liberia to Bremen, West Germany.

Performing the ceremony, Minister Eastman expressed the hope that the newly-commissioned officials would perform their various assignments with honesty, and hardwork.

In a related development the Deputy Minister of Lands Mines and Energy, Mr. Thomas W. Sherman, was Thursday admitted into "the Order of African Star" with the rank of Commander" for his

meaningful contributions to the Law of the Sea Conference.

Minister Eastman, who performed the ceremony on behalf of the Head of State, lauded Mr. Sherman for his representation at the Law of the Sea Conference, which he noted, has brought credit to Liberia.

He expressed the hope that other Liberians would emulate the good example of Mr. Sherman so that they too could be recognized by the Liberian Government.

Mr. Sherman for his part, thanked Minister Eastman for the honor, and assured that he would continue to work in the interest of the Liberian government and people. -- LINA

CSO: 3400/913

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS COMMISSIONED INTO ARMED FORCES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

Several government officials were last Friday commissioned in the Armed Forces of Liberia to the ranks of Majors, and Captains at the Barclay Training Center (BTC) here.

The ceremony, which was performed by Dr. Harry F. Moniba, Vice President of the Interim National Assembly, on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Dr. Samuel K. Doe, was part of activities marking the 138th Independence Anniversary of the Republic of Liberia.

Those commissioned Majors were: the Director of the Budget, John G. Bestman and the Chief of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, John Adolphus During.

The Deputy Minister of State for Public Affairs at the Executive Mansion Jonathan C. Taylor, Deputy Finance Minister for Administration Peter K. Bemah, Eddie G. Manly, Deputy Minister of Finance for Revenues, Lindsay Hines, Deputy

Minister of Finance, Ambassador Gabriel T. Myers, Chief of Protocol at the Executive Mansion, and 1st/Lieutenant Larry Melton of the Armed Forces of Liberia were all commissioned Captains.

-- LINA --

LIBERIA

INA ISSUES NEW DECREES ON ELECTIONS, CONSTRUCTION BIDDING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Jul 85 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The Interim National Assembly (INA), has issued Decree Number Eight allocating number of representatives to the various sub-political divisions of Liberia for the ensuing elections scheduled for this October.

Decree Number Eight empowers the Special Elections Commission (SECOM), to take "immediate steps to demarcate, delineate and identify the various constituencies, as well as distribute and formulate programs without the least delay to educate the public."

According to the Decree, this action by SECOM "would enable Liberians to fully and intelligently participate in the ensuing special elections."

Under Decree Number Eight, Montserrado County shall have 10 representatives and Nimba, nine, while Lofa and Bong counties shall be represented by seven each.

Grand Gedeh shall have six, Grand Bassa County five, while Sinoe, Grand Cape Mount and Maryland

Counties shall each be allotted four representatives.

The four-new counties of Rivercess, Grand Kru, Bomi and Margibi shall each have two representatives.

Decree Number Eight takes immediate effect upon the signature of the Head of State.

In another development, the Interim National Assembly (INA), has issued Decree Number Nine re-enforcing the powers of the National Bidding Committee.

The decree is geared towards the development and upliftment of a Liberian construction industry.

Under Decree Number Nine, the National Bidding Committee shall ensure its guidelines, already in circulation, are strictly adhered to by all construction firms in Liberia, as well as international firms wishing to partake in any bid for construction projects in the country.

The decree also states that any contract

"construction and engineering consultancy" to be undertaken by government through its ministries Agencies and Public Corporations, shall be channelled through the National Bidding Committee, "whether or not the project provided for in such contract is being financed by government or external sources."

"In the event this procedure is not followed", the decree empowers the National Bidding Committee to declare "null and void the awarding of such contract".

Under Decree Number Nine, the National Bidding Committee shall at all times give preference to the awarding of contracts to Liberian Construction Firms with the capability and experience in the execution of projects covered under such contracts.

The decree further states that the bidding committee shall as its criteria, consider a margin of ten percent between the bid of an international construction firm, meaning that "where there exists a 10 percent margin between the bid of an international construction firm and a Liberian construction firm, the National Bidding Committee shall give consideration to the Liberian construction firm."

Under Decree Number Nine, the term "Liberian construction firm" shall mean a firm that has shares in the amount of 51 per cent or more owned by a Liberian citizen.

Decree Number Nine takes immediate effect upon the signature of the Head of State.

LINA

LIBERIA

STUDENT SPY SCANDAL UNDER PROBE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Jul 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] A special investigation board has begun probing circumstances surrounding the arrest last Wednesday of 14 students, some of whom are accused of passing on to Soviet diplomats "classified information on various military installations in the country."

The board set-up friday by the Head of State and headed by Ambassador-At-Large, T. Boyd Nelson, include B/General Mansfield Yancy Co-Chairman; Counsellor Ephraim Smallwood, Former Ambassador Joseph Graham, and former Ambassador James Morgan.

Others are Justice Minister Jenkins K. Z. B. Scott; Major Patrick [name indistinct, Minister of National Security; Major General Kpenkpah Y. Konah, Deputy Chief of Staff; Mr. Wilfred Clark, Director of Police; Rev. Alfred G. Reeves, Bishop/United Holy Church of God in Christ and Rev. Victor Stryker, former Moderator, Presbytery of Liberia.

The 14 students were arrested at about 9:30 p.m. on the night of July 17 while they were leaving the Soviet Embassy.

A government announcement said some documentary evidence was retrieved from the students and is in the possession of the Liberian security forces.

The President of the University of Liberia, Dr. Joseph G. Morris, Friday disclosed that eleven of the fourteen students are from the university of Liberia, including two from the Medical College.

He identified them as Sumowu Pewu, Joe Wyllie, Meti Toe, Thomas Du, Wiwi Davis, Abraham Kipi, Isaac Flomo, Serenah York, Lyton Mabande and Abraham Hun.

The names of the two students of the Cuttington University College and one from Monrovia College were not revealed.

Dr. Morris, who was addressing a gathering of faculty and students on the university campus, said the two students of the Medical College, had earlier asked him to help process their travel documents to enable them to attend a conference in the Soviet Union.

He said the university granted the students an excuse to attend the conference and wrote the Foreign Ministry to have their documents processed.

A Foreign Ministry announcement Thursday said because of the "serious breach of principles governing international relations" and a "gross interference in the internal affairs of Liberia, the Liberian government was breaking of ties with the Soviet Union,

Soviet diplomats in Monrovia were given 72 hours to leave the country.

Liberian diplomatic officials in Moscow were also recalled.

CSO: 3400/843

LIBERIA

IMMIGRATION BUREAU STEPS UP BORDER VIGILANCE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text] Rigid precautionary measures are being instituted at the Liberian borders by the Immigration Bureau to prevent what authorities described as the entry of "dissident elements" during the period of political campaigning, which begun Monday, and the elections in October and November.

In an interview with reporters recently, Deputy Immigration Commissioner David G. Barshell explained that the exercise is intended to keep out undesirable aliens who might disrupt the electoral process.

Commissioner Barshell also said citizens from member states of ECOWAS will be thoroughly screened before they are allowed to enter the country.

He said this was necessary because, according to him illegal aliens have contributed a lot to the high rate of crime and social unrest besetting the nation.

He said although Liberia is implementing the first phase of the ECOWAS protocol which calls for free movement of West Africans those residing in Liberia after the 90 days period without regularizing their documents, will be deported.

Commissioner Barshell said the last two phases of the protocol providing for the right of residence and establishment are still pending the approval of ECOWAS member states.

He denied persistent rumours that an unidentified political party is bringing in aliens residing near the Liberian borders to take part in the ensuing general elections.

He said it is impossible for aliens to partake in the electoral process because they do not possess voters' registration cards, which are the pre-requisites for voting.

Asked whether his bureau worked along with the Special Elections Commission (SECOM) during the registration of voters last year to ensure that only bona-fide Liberians were issued voting cards, Commissioner Barshall said no.

He said he did not know which criteria SECOM applied during the exercise but was convinced that the task was carried out professionally.

CSO: 3400/843

LIBERIA

INA MEMBER JEFFY CALLS FOR PARASTATAL SALES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Jul 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Gabriel Nyanfor]

[Text] Government has been urged to sell non-profitable public corporations in order to help revitalize the Liberian economy.

A member of the Interim National Assembly (INA) Paul R. Jeffy, said government should stop wasting scarce finances on public entities which are not making any contribution towards the improvement of the nation's economy.

Re-echoing the call yesterday during a Managing Directors Seminar held at the Ducor Palace Hotel in Monrovia, Mr. Jeffy recommended that government retain profitable public enterprises like the Liberia Petroleum Refinery Corporation, the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation, the Liberia Telecommunication Corporation and few others which have proved viable.

He told some 100 participants including managing and deputy directors of several state-owned and private enterprises, that one way government could implement his proposal, is by either consolidating some of the agricultural corporations or sell out some of its commercial oriented agricultural institutions to private entities especially in the oil palm area.

Mr. Jeffy a one-time deputy Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, said if government implement the proposal, it would reduce the huge amount of subsidies and loan guarantees providing to some 25 public corporations.

He said government subsidies to these state-owned enterprises rose from \$10 million in 1979 to \$19 million in 1981.

The increase was due to the mushrooming of these institutions in the late '70s, he said.

Mr. Jeffy said on the line of loans, government guaranteed about \$150.7 million on behalf of the public corporations between 1981 and 1982 while \$39 million was spent on debt services payment over a nine year period.

The INA member said despite the tremendous support from government, many public corporations have todate not exhibited any sign of recovery.

If the latter is allowed to continue, it would delay the recovery and revitalization of the nation's economy, Mr. Jeffy said predicted.

He said for government to realize an economic recovery, it must now take measures to make the market mechanism work rather than continue to support state-owned enterprises whose operations tend to impede the market mechanism.

The seminar, the first of its kind in Liberia, marks the official launching of a major management improvement program in the public sector, and is being undertaken in response to a policy directive by Government to improve the performance of public enterprises in Liberia.

CSO: 3400/843

LIBERIA

NATIONAL RADIO COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

Modernization Funded by 50% Salary Deduction

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Head of State and President of the Interim National Assembly, CIC Dr. Samuel K. Doe, has constituted a nine-member Special National Radio Implementation Committee to identify problems confronting ELBC the radio service of the Liberia Broadcasting System, and recommend solution for immediate implementation.

Members of the Special National Implementation Committee are: Mr. Richelieu Watkins, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, chairman: Dr. Peter Naigow Director General of the Cabinet member: Mr. Togba Nangana, Deputy Minister of Public Works, member: Mr. Alston King, Manager, Omega Navigational Center: member, Mr. G. Moses K. Washington, Director General LBS: member, Mr. J. M. Gargar, Deputy Managing Director, Liberia Telecommunications Corporation, member: Mr. Jessie Karnley, Assistant Minister of Information member: and Mr. Patrick Kugmeh, Press Secretary to the Head of State: member.

An Executive Mansion release issued yesterday, said, in setting up the committee, Dr. Doe expressed dismay about the deplorable state of the nation's radio, and called on the committee members to come up with plans and strategies which, when implemented, would revive ELBC-radio and enable it fulfill its role as a truly modern national service with capability for external broadcasting.

Dr. Doe also made an earnest appeal to all Libelians not to consider the 50% per cent salary deduction in aid of ELBC as an extra burden on them, but as a great sacrifice for the nation's pride and joy, ELBC, which has served the people of this country for more than twenty-five years.

The Liberian Leader further said that in view of the present financial constraints the nation is experiencing, and considering that most families are involved with paying school fees at this time, the 50 per cent salary deduction will be carried out in two phases: 25 percent during the month of

August, and the balance 25 per cent at a date to be announced later.

Meanwhile, Dr. Doe also disclosed yesterday that because of the urgency of the situation, government has identified some funds to facilitate the immediate operation of the 10 kilowatt transmitter which has broken down.

Financial Sacrifice Worth It

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE DECISION ANNOUNCED by the Head of State Monday to institute a salary deduction on all gainfully employed Liberians and a house-to-house contribution for people in the rural areas towards the rehabilitation of the national radio station, is a clear manifestation of the importance the government attaches to the improvement of the nation's public broadcasting network.

THIS IS NOT THE FIRST TIME that the general public is being called upon to chip in to tide the nation's broadcasting facilities over its turbulent financial situation. In 1979, a major public investment of millions of dollars was made through loans which are still being financed from public taxation. In recent times, the series of "LBS EXPO" fund-raising activities have drawn generous financial and material contributions from private citizens, foreign residents as well as public and private business enterprises.

IT IS STILL NOT KNOWN to what extent these contributions have helped to alleviate the financial crunch at LBS, but judging by the many months of salary arrears owed employees, and the recent breakdown of the system's main radio transmitter, it appears that the problems are far from being near a solution. It is obvious that a more lasting solution is needed.

IT IS FOR THIS REASON that we whole-heartedly welcome the formation by the Head of State of a Special National Radio Implementation Committee to study the ELBC problems and make appropriate recommendations for workable solutions.

IT IS OUR SINCERE HOPE that the committee which is composed of people quite knowledgeable in the communication business, will carefully shift the evidences before it and come out with solutions that will take care of the problems once and for all.

NAMIBIA

MASS MEDIA IN OCCUPIED NAMIBIA HIGHLIGHTED

Luanda SWAPO INFORMATION BULLETIN in English Jun 85 pp 22-27

[Text]

ALL COLONIAL powers of the world kept their colonies under tight control mainly through the use of military and police coercion. But the scope and depth of anti-colonial feelings are such that physical coercion alone is no longer enough to keep the colonial subjects in check, the mass media become another instrument of maintaining the rule of the governing oppressive class. This is the case today in occupied Namibia where much of the press and broadcasting services are in the hands of the ruling minority, colonial settlers and their state.

Not only is there a dearth of informative news reports in the country, but also when such reports are made, facts and events reported therein are grossly distorted. Facts and opinions which speak for socio-political alternatives to the present repressive and racist colonial order are ruthlessly suppressed or withheld from the people. This is, of course, not surprising since the occupation regime thinks that it is impossible for it to oppress the Namibian people and, at the same time, "win their hearts" to the side of colonialism.

THE COLONIAL PRESS IN NAMIBIA

Much of what is printed, read or broadcast in Namibia comes from the media monopolised by the South African colonialists. There are four settler-owned newspapers in Namibia. These are:

The Windhoek Advertiser, an English language daily, Die Suidwester, a weekly organ of the National Party (i.e. the local branch of Botha's ruling party in South Africa) published in Afrikaans, Allgemeine Zeitung, a daily published by German speaking reactionary forces in German, and Die Republikein, a daily newspaper in Afrikaans serving as a mouth piece of the so-called Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Others are the Windhoek Observer and the Namib Times. Both weekly newspapers are published in English language. The former is owned by a settler businessman, while the latter is produced by the occupation regime in Namibia. There is also one less important weekly paper called Die Joernaal. It appears in Afrikaans and it, too, is owned by a local settler businessman.

Two monthlies which should also be mentioned are Die Swaarthaak and the South West Africa Boer or South West Africa Farmer. Both are published in Afrikaans under the ownerships of some local settler business associations.

Altogether, the four main newspapers, the Windhoek Advertiser, Die Republikein, Allgemeine Zeitung and Die Suidwester have an average daily circulation of 21,000 copies.

But apart from these locally produced newspapers, about 17,000 copies of some 23 daily, weekend and Sunday newspapers, printed in the apartheid republic, are sold in Namibia. To all these must be added some 70,000 copies of different South African monthly and weekly magazines that are also distributed in Namibia.

Most of these newspapers and periodicals are sold in large towns and other centres of white settler population. The fact that all of them are published in foreign languages shows quite clearly that they are, indeed, there to serve the interests of colonialism, illegal occupation and transnational corporate monopolies. They constitute a colonial press *par excellence*.

The journalists and information officers in charge of the colonial press in Namibia pay more attention to sensation (i.e. news often devoid of a cause-and-effect relationship) and trivialities, while keeping silent about unwanted information, such as, the causes and effects of the war which is raging in our country. Their interpretation of the reality of the situation in Namibia and the world as a whole is marked by a tendency towards escapism. They cannot, for instance, face up to the fact that colonialism as a system of imperialism has reached the final phase of its general crisis. And, instead of exposing the root causes and nature of that crisis, the colonial mass media in Namibia give extensive coverage to the symbolism of the last kicks of the dying colonial order in Namibia. Like the recent incorporation of a handful of local petty bourgeois compradores (i.e. the MPC stooges) into the management of the South African occupation of our country.

RADIO BROADCASTING

Up until recently, there were no broadcasting services in Namibia. Before 1970, there were only FM/VHF transmitters, and the sale of AM receivers to the indigenous population was prohibited to prevent the people from listening to outside broadcasts.

But in an effort to counter the growing effectiveness of the Voice of Namibia-SWAPO's broadcasting services, the occupation regime decided to set up the so-called South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC) which, in terms of personnel, equipment and programmes, is no more than a local extension of the South African broadcasting Corporation (SABC). The SWABC has short and medium wave systems, in addition to FM variant. The main studios of the SWABC are at Windhoek, and most of the broadcasts in the major indigenous languages are located there, with the exception of some studios for Oshiwambo located at Oshakati and for the Kavango languages located at Rundu.

The SWABC programmes disseminate reactionary political propaganda in defence of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, such as, the rationalisation of Pretoria's persistent effort aimed at the creation of puppet structures and institutions in Namibia and smear campaigns against SWAPO and independent Africa, especially the progressive African states.

In pursuit of this colonial and imperialistic propaganda objectives, SWABC's weekly broadcasting is very intensive. Its air hours, per week are as

follows: 35 hours 37 minutes in Afrikaans, 29 hours 21 minutes in English and 17 hours and 24 minutes in German. All these hours are devoted to an attempt to boost the sagging morale of the colonial settlers. Just about the same number of hours are used to relay FM services in Otjiherero, Oshiwambo, Damara-Nama, Tswana, Kwangari, in a desperate but persistent attempt to legitimatise Pretoria's criminal policies of dividing our people and country into so-called "separate homelands" in order to prolong its occupation of Namibia.

That the SWABC is nothing more than a mere local extension of the SABC is clearly borne out by the fact that most of its technical personnel are from the SABC and that a number of the SWABC's broadcasting programmes are prepared at the SABC studios in Johannesburg and then dispatched to Windhoek for transmission.

TELEVISION

Television transmitters were installed in Namibia for the first time in September, 1981. It hardly produces its own local programmes with the exception of those obtained from abroad, the programmes of these television transmitters are all from the SABC. They are foreign in both content and theme. There are no presentations in local languages at all.

Television broadcasting programmes in Namibia run for seven hours a day. But, like the rest of the information services, they do not serve the true cultural and educational needs of the Namibian masses.

The journalists who collect, disseminate and transmit information through the Television Broadcasting Service in Namibia are employees of the South African government. Therefore, the social and political angle from which they proceed is obviously that of the Botha regime, and this affects the contents of these programmes as well as the choice of the problems and topics for presentation not to mention the evaluation of the social significance of information presented in those programmes.

Furthermore, the entire contingent of engineers and technical operators in that television service are also either South Africans or Germans. About 70 per cent of all the technical staff are South African colonialists on secondment from the SABC.

Most of the 14,500 television sets in the country are owned by the colonial settlers who are resident in the larger urban centres, such as, Windhoek, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay. Thus, in addition to the colonial bias, there is also an urban bias regarding the present Television Broadcasting Service in occupied Namibia.

THE ANTI-COLONIAL MASS MEDIA

Because the formal mass media in Namibia constitute a single propaganda outlet for the ruling settler minority, the newspaper reports, radio and television broadcasts are often silent about those facts and events which are not in full accordance with the political platform and colonial interests of apartheid South Africa and the local settlers. And because, unlike in the apartheid repub-

lic, Namibia has no community of foreign correspondents and reports, this outlet has for some time had the monopoly in trying to manipulate information on a mass scale to the purpose of colonialism. It quite often omits the unwanted facts from the selection and compilation of news bulletins and newspaper columns. In so doing, it drives the majority of the people to look for alternative sources of information. This is to say that instead of meekly resigning themselves to their "lot", our people are striving to build up an anti-colonial mass media in Namibia.

In this connection, there exists a number of alternative media of information and communication in Namibia today, and it is these alternatives media which enable the Namibian people to tell the truth from colonial lies. Most important among these is the Voice of Namibia Broadcasting Service,

Comrade Sackey Namugongo, supervisor of the Voice of Namibia station in Luanda, beaming SWAPO's revolutionary message from Radio Nacional de Angola, to the Namibian people.

whose programmes consist of news reports, commentaries, feature programmes on SWAPO political and ideological position on events as they unfold in and about Namibia. These programmes are beamed to Namibia daily from the national radios of Angola, Congo, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe for a total of 28 hours a week. Broadcasting in all major Namibian languages, as well as, Afrikaans and English, the Voice of Namibia programmes have established, beyond doubt, as the most informative, educative, faster and far reaching medium of information in Namibia. Through this vital channel SWAPO talks to the majority of our people on a daily and constant basis. This medium is also, by far more, capable of circumventing communication barriers, man-made or otherwise. Through the Voice of Namibia Broadcasting Service, the Namibian people receive reliable information and illuminating interpretation of the reality as well as up-to-date evaluation of the social relevancy of happenings in Namibia, and around the world. In other words, SWAPO's opinion, standpoint, assessment and recommendations on virtually every event are daily relayed to the Namibian people through the Voice of Namibia broadcasts.

Through a number of channels, SWAPO has been able to receive very convincing feedbacks from within Namibia and thus to verify that the Voice of Namibia service is, indeed, an effective vehicle for information and political education among the masses of the Namibian people. Owing to the fact that our broadcasting programmes are about the burning problems of our society and the world at large, they are far more attractive than the sensations and trivialities of the SABC and its SWABC offshoot.

Besides the Voice of Namibia broadcasts, there exist an anti-colonial press in Namibia today. It functions in the form of semi-legal, mimeographed publications, such as *Nananab*, the voice of SWAPO — which is published monthly inside Namibia in all major languages of our country. There are also several church publications, like *Angelus*, *Omukwetu*, *Omukuni*, *Immanuel* and *CCN-Information*, which appear in Afrikaans, English and all the main indigenous languages. While most of the pages of these church publications are devoted to religious matters, they also carry very militant articles in support of the liberation struggle and in opposition to apartheid colonialism in Namibia. Also a new progressive, independent newspaper, under the title of the *Namibian*, is scheduled to appear in Namibia in August, 1985.

Still more, thousands of copies of SWAPO publications, such as, *Namibia Today*, *SWAPO Information Bulletin* and *The Combatant* are distributed inside Namibia through a variety of clandestine channels. Now as in the past, the main task and goal of our press and radio broadcasts are to thoroughly and constantly expose the nature of colonial oppression in our country and to spell out the socio-political alternative to the oppressive colonial order in our country as well as to awaken the Namibian people to humanity's common aspiration for peace, democracy and social progress.

Our approach to information is underlined by conscious effort to uncover the cause-and-effect of relationship between events and to evaluate such events by exposing reasons for their occurrence, studying their possible implications for society and focusing on them the attention of the public. It is also underlined by our journalists' increasing awareness of the addressee — their audience. In this connection, our journalistic activity does take into account the age, sex, level of education and socio-political understanding — the so-called social demographic factors — of the recipients of our information. Against this background, there have recently appeared a number of irregular, semi-legal periodicals for workers, such as, *The Namibian Workers*, for women, like, *the Namibian Women*, and for young people and students, such as, *The Namibian Students News*. Publications are being distributed in factories, mining centres, urban neighbourhoods and rural communities, and they are providing vital information and messages of anti-colonial agitation. Together with the SWAPO literature, they make-up a powerful informal media which form an important part of the progressive public opinion in Namibia. They do, in other words, contribute to the overall struggle against the manipulation of our society by the reactionary colonial mass media.

In conclusion, it can be correctly said that the mass media situation in Namibia constitutes one of the main arenas of the antagonistic confrontation between the forces and ideas of repression, on one hand, and those of liberation and social progress, on the other. In this regard, there is the colonial mass media whose central task and primary purpose is to dupe the public opinion in the interest of South Africa's illegal occupation of our country, and the emerging anti-colonial mass media which seeks to expose colonial injustices and to expand the frontiers of human freedom in oppressed Namibia. The latter is increasingly gaining ground, as the former declines along side the dying social order that it serves.

CSO: 3400/921

NAMIBIA

DECEPTION, FLAWS OF 'CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT' NOTED

Luanda SWAPO INFORMATION BULLETIN in English Jun 85 pp 27-34

[Text]

THE ELECTION of Ronald Reagan to the Presidency of the United States of America in 1980, put in motion a new attempt to see the world through a cold war prism. It also set the stage for the US to lay an East-West dimension on the struggle for the independence of Namibia thereby fomenting the present diplomatic stalemate in southern Africa. All this has worked to the temporary advantage of racist South Africa.

The policy pursued by the Reagan administration to foster closer ties between the US and South Africa, has been characterised by deception and logical flaws. As such it cannot stand the test of time. Recent events have shown quite convincingly that the policy is based on myopic motives and is thus a bankrupt pursuit.

Upon assumption of office in January 1981, the Reagan administration moved swiftly to strengthen its ties with the apartheid state. To this end, Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of state for Africa Affairs, announced that the policy to be followed by Washington vis-a-vis South Africa would be one of "constructive engagement", a high sounding title indeed. The policy was to take a variety of forms, including a relaxation of US export controls which would permit sales of equipment to the South African military and police; encouraging trade between the two countries; providing greater opportunities than before for US investment and bank loans to South Africa; increasing contacts between, and the size of, the military attaches; expanding links between the US and South African intelligence communities; and opening up of new South African consulates in the US.

To embellish this policy of open collaboration with racist South Africa, Crocker proclaimed that the goals of the policy of "constructive engagement" were to bring about independence for Namibia, encourage domestic reforms in the apartheid system of South Africa and to achieve a comprehensive regional peace and security in Southern Africa:

The real motives behind the policy of "constructive engagement" have, however, nothing to do with any of these professed goals. On the contrary, the policy is aimed at keeping Southern Africa, and ultimately, the rest of the continent, free from anti-capitalist influences.

With Crocker, a former lobbyist for the Portuguese colonial interest in Washington, at the centre of African policy formation, the Reagan administration has viewed with displeasure the victories of anti-imperialist and progressive liberation movements in Angola and Mocambique in 1975 and in Zimbabwe in 1980. The existence of socialist oriented states in these countries is something that the Reagan administration has not been prepared to countenance. Therefore, US imperialism has never seriously opposed the South African acts of subversion and armed aggression against these states.

Even when it comes to passing resolutions in the UN Security Council condemning racist South Africa for its armed aggression against Angola, the USA has stood aloof and instead, Washington has continued to give tacit support to Pretoria in the latter's destabilisation campaigns against Angola and Mocambique through the activities of the reactionary South African-sponsored, pro-imperialist UNITA and MNR groups. This tacit, and sometime overt, US support to Pretoria is predicated on the assumption that through such pressure, Angola and Mocambique will be forced to agree to the idea of inclusion of the UNITA and MNR puppets and imperialism in their revolutionary governments. This would, in Washington's imperialistic calculation, help to roll back anti-capitalist influences in Southern Africa.

In line with this US economic and strategic objective, Washington has been using coercive diplomacy to obtain the departure of Cuban soldiers from the People's Republic of Angola. It has also seized on Namibia's independence issue to use the suffering of our people as a bargaining chip by which the present US cold war warriors could re-set the balance of the East-West conflict in Africa. Both Pretoria and Washington recognise the fact that a just solution to the Namibian problem, based on free and fair elections, would certainly result in a SWAPO victory. And for them, the prospects of a progressive SWAPO government in Namibia does not augur well at all. Both of them want to keep Southern Africa as an outpost of monopoly capitalism, under the domination of a pro-Western, neo-fascist white minority state in South Africa. The potential impact of an anti-imperialist SWAPO government in Namibia has thus to be offset by the creation of strictures around our country's decolonisation process. This means that until a political climate favourable to the realisation of the shared American and South Africa economic and strategic objectives is created in Southern Africa, Namibia's independence will remain undesirable, despite all the deceptive noises by Chester Crocker and company that securing Namibia's independence is a main goal of the policy of "constructive engagement."

On the larger stage of transnational corporate interests, Namibia represents an important source of vital raw materials to both the US and South Africa. There are vast mineral resources, which include the world's largest supply of diamonds, uraniums, copper, zinc, magnesium, lithium and tin deposits, over which US and South African multinational corporations are controlling more 70% of production. South African and US corporate monopolies are also responsible for the expatriation of about 50% of Namibia's gross domestic product.

Under the leadership of Chester Crocker, the Western Contact Group has tried to redraft the UN Security Council Resolution 435 to the advantage of South Africa by imposing a set of so-called constitutional proposals and dictating to the Namibian people a voting system of *"One Man Two Votes"* which was specially contrived to create circumstances favourable to the aims of South Africa and imperialism.

This procedure was designed to enhance the position of the South African puppet groups in Namibia, as it would have undermined SWAPO's ability to win a clear majority under UN-supervised and controlled elections. The manoeuvres to water down Resolution 435 continued for the last five years; and through them, the Reagan administration has succeeded to create the linkage issue - one of the biggest stumbling blocks to Namibia's independence. The linking of our country's right to national independence with the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, has been the one and only contribution of "constructive engagement" to the struggle for Namibia's independence.

It is also a fact that for the last two years the Reagan administration has been carrying out an active campaign to stop the armed liberation struggle in Namibia, as it assists South Africa to block Namibia's independence. In this regard, the US has sought to deliberately mix up the question of the withdrawal of the South African troops of aggression from the Angolan territory with the right of the Namibian people to fight militarily for the liberation of their country. In other words, Crocker and company wanted to use the Lusaka compromise as a means of killing the armed liberation struggle in Namibia. That compromise was entered upon between Angola and South Africa to

facilitate the withdrawal of the racist troops from southern Angola. But eager to create a favourable political climate for US corporate interests and at the same time aware of the fact that South Africa will not be able to win the war in Namibia and at home the Reagan administration has been advocating what it calls the urgent need to bring about a comprehensive regional peace in Southern Africa, which would entail the cessation of armed liberation struggle by SWAPO and the African National Congress (ANC) without a corresponding resolution of the Namibian independence stalemate and apartheid oppression in South Africa.

Beginning with the opening months of 1984, the Reagan administration and the apartheid Republic were in a state of ebullience, patting each other on the back for what they thought was a historic diplomatic coup they had pulled off against the forces of national liberation and social emancipation in Southern Africa. Following the signing of the Nkomati Accord between Mocambique and South Africa and the conclusion of the Lusaka compromise between Angola and South Africa, Washington and Pretoria announced with great fanfare, before the world, that they had launched a "peace offensive" with a view to bringing about comprehensive peace in Southern Africa. To achieve this, it was important, first and foremost to isolate SWAPO and ANC and ultimately neutralise their armed struggles. Believing that this US strategy was now within reach Crocker proudly declared that the Nkomati Accord had "dealt a body blow" to the armed liberation struggle in South Africa. He went further to say that it was a "myth to believe that armed struggle could bring change in South Africa". So confident was he that besides his usual shuttling around Southern Africa, Crocker took to broadcasts by satellite from America to address journalists in Africa and Europe about the supposed soundness and tangible proofs of "constructive engagement". He trumpeted the two trial balloons — Nkomati and the Lusaka compromise — as concrete evidence of the success of that policy.

And under the euphoria of that seeming diplomatic success towards the isolation of SWAPO and ANC and thereby prolonging the tenure of the life of the apartheid state, the apostles of "constructive engagement" put forth yet another deceptive slogan that the root-cause of armed tensions and instability in the region was the problem of "cross-border violence". Therefore, according to Crocker, in order to achieve a comprehensive regional peace and stability in Southern Africa, "cross-border violence" would have to be brought to an end in the area. The obvious implication was that the world should accept the proposition that it was not just South Africa's armed activity throughout the region and the repressive policies of apartheid at home which has generated tensions, but that the independent African states in the area were equally to be blamed because they were giving political asylum to the fleeing victims of the racist state and allowing them to organise themselves for resistance to apartheid fascism in South Africa and illegal occupation in Namibia. Such has been the cynical attempt by the US to obfuscate facts in order to protect its ally, racist South Africa.

Putting an end to the "spiral of cross-border violence" in Southern Africa thus became the centrepiece of Washington's tactical manoeuvres to drive a wedge between the Frontline States and the liberation movements, SWAPO and ANC.

The rulers of apartheid South Africa, too, became big-headed. They began to describe themselves, especially during P.W. Botha's Europe tour in 1984, as a "regional superpower" in Southern Africa — a laughable proposition, indeed, since the white state enjoys only a mere 18% support of the total South African population. They also boasted of having put in motion a "peace process" in Southern Africa. But it did not take long before the objective reality of the situation in the region begun to give the lie to their pretensions. For instance, the so-called reforms which Pretoria was touting to the world, with a view to making apartheid acceptable, began to suffer severe setbacks. By September 1984, the dialectics of black mass political action and harsh repression by the regime came to define the politics of South Africa. Stronger

alliances than ever before were clearly evident among vast cross-section of the oppressed population. The labour movement, the students, the church and a long chain of community organisations joined hands in an active and sustained political action in opposition of the apartheid regime. About one million students boycotted class against the inferior Bantu education system. Tens of thousands of workers took to industrial action against class exploitation which is carried out through the racist ideology and policies of apartheid.

This widespread, unified and increasingly militant popular opposition to the regime served to refocus world public opinion away from the deceptions of "constructive engagement" to the fundamental problem at issue. For example, the mass rejection, of the so-called new constitution, especially the election boycotts, made many people all over the world better understand that the plan was a total fraud. It was not designed to dismantle but to entrench the apartheid system.

Coinciding with the election boycotts was a long chain of uprisings in black townships across South Africa over higher rents and the increased cost of living generated by South Africa's present economic recession and costly war in Namibia and Angola. On the other hand, the regime stepped up its repression. The depth and scope of that repression, which has accompanied this mass political action in South Africa, is explained by the fact that as of this month, about one thousand people have been killed since September last year. Thousands of others have been wounded. By October, the regime had deployed a combined force of 7,000 troops and police into the African townships of Sebokeng, Sharpeville and Boipatong to conduct a repressive house-to-house search of some 225,000 people. Political detentions become ever more widespread. Then came a dramatic increase in the number of political trials. Massacres followed one mass funeral after another.

It was against this background that many people throughout the world, including quite a few in the US Congress, began to decode the emerging signs of a deepening and broadening crisis in South Africa; the world then began to see many more popular organisations and individuals than ever before in the West urging Western investors to hold back their capital from South Africa and begin to assess the possibility of coming to an understanding with the real custodian of the future affairs and state of South Africa, namely, the South African national liberation movement, led by the ANC.

With all this, the signs of doom in the myopic motives of "constructive engagement" began to emerge. Reagan's demand that the Boers should be given more time, began increasingly to ring hollow. Many people, including a good number of members of the US President's own party are now raising the salient questions. Time for what? Is it time for the apartheid regime to fortify its position and entrench its racist policies or is it time for it to face realities? Has Pretoria not had much time? The victims of the apartheid policies have absolutely no more time to give to the regime. Hence, the Reagan administration's arguments that positive efforts are being made in South Africa towards change, and, as such, the world, or at least the West, should be more helpful to the white minority regime, have become increasingly vapid and irrelevant.

One of the flaws in the US conservative thinking, which is responsible for the shortsighted policy of "constructive engagement", is the misguided faith in the survival of the South Africa white minority state. This faith is based on a widely exaggerated view of the Botha regime's invincibility. But, as mentioned before, it is false to talk of an invincibility of a state which certainly cannot count on more than 70% of its population to come to its defence. Still more, in the face of the rapidly deteriorating political situation in South Africa, Pretoria's active defence perimeter has become wider and longer than ever before. It now includes the whole of Namibia and dozens of black townships in South Africa itself. Its borders stretches over 3,200 km, cutting across Angola, Mocambique and Zimbabwe. And, with the rising tide of draft dodging and ever-widening gaps between South Africa's requirements for military and industrial manpower, the regime has resorted more and more to the use of mercenaries, especially with regard to its military campaigns in Namibia. However, the futility of any nation which relies on mercenaries for its defence is obvious.

The other basic flaws in "constructive engagement" is the sinister injection of an East-West ideological dimension into what is a straight-forward issue to end white supremacy in South Africa and colonialism in Namibia. The Reagan administration's rantings about so-called Soviet expansionism in Southern Africa is nothing else other than an effort to draw a red herring across the trail. The US President must however, know that this would not frighten us to stop stating the objective fact that the Soviet Union and Socialist countries are our natural allies in the struggle against white supremacy, colonialism and imperialism.

The policy of "constructive engagement" therefore, has been exposed as nothing more than a camouflage for Washington's shameful collaboration with the apartheid state to keep the majority of the people of South Africa in perpetual bondage. The prolongation of the life tenure of that white minority state is desirable to the Reagan administration because the apartheid regime is regarded as a bastion of anti-communism in that part of Africa. The continued existence of that state will, according to Ronald Reagan, give free reins to the operations of the transnational corporate monopolies in the whole Southern Africa, and to make the policy plausible, an imposing array of deception has to be built around it. "Constructive engagement" was made out to appear as if it was intended to help speed up reforms in South Africa. On the contrary, it has helped to embolden the apartheid regime and made it more arrogant. It was also proclaimed by its authors to have as one of its main goals the independence of Namibia, but the fact is that, it has contributed greatly to the delay of that independence. "Constructive engagement" was, furthermore, said to be aimed at bringing about peace in Southern Africa, but it has only helped to intensify the armed tensions in the area, as a result of Washington's blocking of Namibia's independence and the US intention to step up support to the UNITA bandits in Angola.



The policy is also flawed in many respects. Its authors had thought that by embracing the apartheid regime, the US Africa policy would promote stability in the area and thereby safeguard the West's economic interests and strategic global balance of power. The truth, however, is that any Western support for South Africa, overtly or covertly is bound to fail because of the liability of the apartheid system. Accordingly, the Reagan administration's policy has dismally failed to produce any of its stated goals because its view of reality is blurred by cold war fixations. And as the signs of doom have begun to emerge regarding the policy, we are beginning to hear less and less of Crocker's contrived fostering of false optimism about the "peace process" in Southern Africa, "progress" in the Namibian negotiations and "positive changes" in apartheid South Africa. Even in the US, the Reagan administration is unable to convince the American people of the soundness of that policy.

Whatever the US may do from now on, one thing is certain: The peoples of South Africa and Namibia, supported by the peace-loving progressive part of humanity, will fight on to bring about the liberation of Southern Africa. About this, SWAPO is convinced.



CSO: 3400/921

NAMIBIA

SWAPO WAR COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Luanda SWAPO INFORMATION BULLETIN in English Jun 85 pp 35-38

[Text]

WHILE THE racist South African regime is busy with its nefarious neo-colonial arrangements in Namibia, by installing a "Multi-Party Conference" puppet administration in Windhoek on the 17 June 1985, the gallant combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) the armed wing of SWAPO, are holding high the torch of national anti-colonial inside Namibia.

During the period of March and May 1985, the heroic combatants of PLAN carried out successful combat exploits against the occupationist forces of racist South African Defence Force and its Namibian support units such as Koevoet and Takkie killer squads.

In accomplishing their national tasks of annihilating the racist occupationist forces in our country and to frustrate Pretoria's neo-colonial ambitions over Namibia, PLAN combatants launched an all-out intensification of the national liberation war for total liberation of Namibia, since the beginning of THE YEAR OF UNITED ACTION OF PEOPLE'S VICTORY.

During the period of March till May this year, the valiant combatants of PLAN killed 300 racist South African soldiers and wounded over 340 in various battles and other combat exploits carried out inside Namibia during the period under review. At the same time they successfully managed to destroy 45 enemy military trucks and vehicles, partially or completely destroyed 7 enemy military bases and encampments, destroyed completely over 50 telephone poles, pylons and water supply pipes and captured a variety of war equipment and materials.

Hereunder follows a chronological list of all the major battles and combat highlights carried out by PLAN combatants against the racist occupationist South African forces in Namibia.

March 3: One (1) of Koevoet elements was killed and two (2) others wounded when PLAN combatants attacked them at Ondobe, 45km north-east of Ondangwa.

March 5: The gallant fighters of PLAN ambushed and destroyed a patrolling enemy unimog truck at Onamahoka, 34km north of Ondangwa. Three (3) enemy soldiers were killed during the incident.

March 7: Two (2) enemy vehicles were ambushed by PLAN combatants between Iindangungu and Ondihhaluka. One enemy truck was completely destroyed and another one damaged. Five enemy soldiers were also killed and some others wounded.

March 8: An enemy casspir troop carrier detonated a mine and was completely destroyed. Five (5) enemy soldiers perished while attempting to defuse another landmine planted in the same area.

March 9: An enemy buffalo truck detonated a landmine at Eengwena, killing six (6) and wounding four (4) others.

March 11: PLAN combatants successfully ambushed two (2) enemy buffalo trucks and an armoured car, one buffalo truck was damaged and the

armoured car was destroyed. Six (6) enemy soldiers perished and four (4) others were wounded.

March 14: PLAN combatants attacked Ogongo enemy military base with mortars and machinegun fire. Heavy casualty was inflicted on the enemy.

March 15: A section of PLAN combatants supported by one (1) 82km mortar successfully attacked and annihilated an enemy base at Ogongo near the Agricultural Centre, some 42km north-west of Oshakati. Seven (7) enemy troops were killed during the attack and a great number of materials were also damaged extensively.

March 16: PLAN combatants ambushed two (2) enemy trucks at Okadiva, 52km north of Ondangwa, during this battle, one (1) truck was destroyed and the other one was damaged. Four (4) enemy soldiers perished and several others were wounded.

March 18: PLAN combatants intercepted a well known South African agent Niilo Andreas near his house at Okahao 90km west of Oshakati. Four (4) members of his reinforced bodyguards were killed.

March 18: An enemy soldiers were killed when a section of PLAN combatants attacked an enemy base at Omahenene, 55km north-west of Ondangwa.

March 18: An enemy buffalo truck was completely destroyed when it hit a landmine at Onekwaya-east, about 35km north of Ondangwa. Eleven (11) enemy soldiers were killed and several others wounded.

April 13: A squad of PLAN fighters attacked the kraal of a puppet Simon Mathias at Uukuuvu, 72km south-west of Oshakati. Several defending bodyguards were killed or wounded.

May 3: PLAN cadres killed seven (7) enemy soldiers and destroyed one (1) truck, 20km north of Ondangwa.

May 4: PLAN combatants attacked a group of false guerrillas in the surrounding of Okankolo. Two of them were killed.

May 10: One (1) of Koevoet soldiers was eliminated at Engela.

May 13: The Oshakati military base came under a well calculated attack by PLAN combatants. Many enemy soldiers were killed and several others were wounded.

MINE EXPLOSIONS AND SABOTAGE ACTIONS

March 1: Five (5) telephone poles were demolished between Oshakati and Oshikuku.

March 2: Our sabotage unit blew up nine (9) telephone poles at Tsandi, 62km west of Oshakati.

March 5: Two (2) telephone poles were blown up between Iindangungu and Ongha, some 20km north of Ondangwa.

March 5: Three (3) enemy soldiers were killed and four (4) others wounded when they detonated a landmine at Oilyateka, 43km north of Ondangwa.

March 6: Eight (8) telephone poles were demolished between Oshakati and Ruacana.

March 7: An enemy military truck was damaged beyond repair when it detonated a landmine laid by PLAN sabotage units at Ondema, 6km north-west of Okongo.

March 13: At Edimba, 86km west of Oshakati, four (4) telephone poles were demolished.

March 15: Our sabotage squad demolished enemy bulldozers Reg. No A 19575 at Omahenge, 65km north-west of Oshakati.

March 17: An enemy casspir truck detonated a doubled landmine at Onamahoka, 34km north of Ondangwa. An unknown number of all occupants were killed and the truck was completely destroyed.

March 18: Four (4) enemy soldiers were killed and five (5) others wounded when their truck hit a doubled landmine at Odibo, 57km north of Ondangwa.

March 21: Our sabotage squad blew up a water pipeline between an enemy military base and Ruacana Waterfalls. This was damaged extensively and it took three (3) days for the enemy to repair it.

March 25: A doubled landmine blew up an enemy military truck at Endola, 42km north of Ondangwa. Six (6) enemy soldiers were killed in the blast.

March 27: A doubled landmine blew up an enemy truck at Ekololo, 38km north-east of Ondangwa, six (6) enemy soldiers were killed and several others wounded.

March 29: A PLAN sabotage team successfully blew up, beyond repair the Oshikuku bridge, 27km north-east of Oshakati. This extensive damage is valued at R15,000.00.

March 29: A PLAN sabotage squad demolished a water pipeline at Oshali, 10km south-west of Ondangwa. The water pipeline was leading to the enemy base in the area.

March 29: An enemy buffalo truck hit a landmine at Omagalanga, 60km north of Ondangwa. None of the unknown number of occupants survived in the blast.

March 30: Five (5) telephone poles were blown up at Ondukuta, 85km west of Oshakati.

April 2: Two (2) telephone poles were demolished at Onampila, 17km west of Oshakati.

April 2: A water pipeline was successfully demolished between Oshakati and Ruacana at Oshitutuma, 37km north-west of Oshakati. The supply of water to Oshakati was off for five (5) days.

April 3: A water pipeline leading to an enemy base was blown up at Oheti 62km north-east of Ondangwa.

April 4: An enemy casspir truck detonated a landmine 6km north of Oshakati. All the occupants were killed and the truck was completely destroyed.

April 5: Another enemy casspir truck detonated a landmine in the same area 6km north of Oshakati. Five (5) enemy troops were wounded and the truck was damaged beyond repair.

April 9: A PLAN sabotage squad demolished a culvert between Oshakati and Oshikuku.

April 10: An enemy casspir truck was destroyed by a landmine at Etomba, 51km north-east of Ondangwa. Three (3) enemy soldiers were killed and seven (7) others wounded.

April 10: Another landmine blew up an enemy casspir truck at Okanghudi, 57km north-west of Ondangwa. Four (4) enemy soldiers were killed and several others wounded.

April 11: An enemy buffalo truck detonated a landmine at Onepandauli, 40km north-west of Ondangwa. Five (5) enemy soldiers were killed.

April 12: Ten (10) telephone poles were blown up between Tsandi and Okahao, some 67km west of Oshakati.

April 18: Four (4) enemy soldiers were killed and some others wounded when a buffalo truck hit a landmine at Odibo, 57km north of Ondangwa.

April 26: A water pipeline was blown up between Tsandi and Okahao at Etala, 67km west of Oshakati.

May 4: One (1) enemy casspir truck detonated a landmine 6km north of Oshakati. All occupants were killed.

May 5: An enemy's casspir truck detonated a landmine 6km north of Oshakati. Five (5) enemy soldiers were killed.

CSO: 3400/921

NAMIBIA

SWAPO REFUTES GENERAL MEIRING'S CLAIMS

Luanda SWAPO INFORMATION BULLETIN in English Jun 85 pp 3-4

[Editorial Review]

[Text]

PLAN TAXES PRETORIA IN BLOOD AND TREASURE

ON THE June 18, George Meiring, head of the South African army of occupation in Namibia, held a military briefing for journalists in Windhoek, on the state of the war which is going on in Namibia. Among many other things, he told the pressmen that the military tide was turning against SWAPO. In his words, he said: "We have not won the war yet, but we are in the process of winning".

In making this wild, and empty claim, Meiring repeated the well-known strategic objective of the apartheid state regarding Namibia. He proclaimed that within "the next couple of years" the war would end in Namibia and SWAPO would merely remain as political organisation.

Obviously Meiring, made this most optimistic statement on a mistaken belief according to his own admission to the pressmen, that the population in Namibia was now prepared to give information to the South African occupation army for monetary gain. He would, however, not hide the fact that wishful thinking aside, the war in Namibia was actually escalating. He confessed, for instance, that "during May and June this year, SWAPO had picked up quite a lot" in its attacks and sabotage activities.

About sabotage, he said in the period under review, 4,000 kg of explosive were used in attacks on enemy installations by SWAPO. He also admitted that the armed liberation struggle in Namibia was tying down some 40,000 South African soldiers in the northern Namibian war sector alone. This is apart from the forces deployed in other parts of the country to guard key economic and communication installations. This is, of course, a deliberate understatement of the very high number of enemy troops now actively deployed in the zone of combat in north-central, north, north-eastern and north-western areas of Namibia.

Meiring admitted that the war was costing South Africa 1 million Rand a day.

Dr. Johan Jones, Secretary for Finance in the South African colonial administration in Namibia, also told the gathered journalists that the war was costing the apartheid regime 175 million pounds a year.

He made extravagant and totally self-deceiving claims that SWAPO's military strength had declined in recent years and that a total of 345 SWAPO fighters have been killed or captured this year for the loss of only 24 South African soldiers. General Meiring at least confirmed, through his briefing, that there was no let-up in the armed struggle in Namibia.

It is significant that the military briefing was made one day after the proclamation by South Africa of the so-called interim government in Namibia. It reflected the fundamental tension between reality and illusion within the South African ruling circles. The illusion was, for instance, defined by the pomp and pageantry which surrounded the establishment of the puppet show in Windhoek on June 17. On the other hand, reality found its expression in the fact that the price in blood and treasure was increasingly exceeding Pretoria's capacity to pay.

After 19 years of futile efforts to stem the tide of the armed liberation struggle in Namibia, the South African army of occupation in Namibia has, contrary to Meiring's claim, lost hope of ever being able to win that war. It is quite evident that the stress and strain, and morale vulnerability of the South African Army are being exposed in Namibia. For example, as a result of frustrating long spells of time being spent in the bushes of Namibia, a good number of young white South Africans are now languishing in jails for their refusal to serve in Namibia, in a war which every sane person knows South Africa cannot win. Furthermore, George Meiring's admission that some 40,000 South African soldiers are deployed in the northern sector of the war zone in Namibia is but an interesting sign that the South African Army is being deployed on an overstretched military line, when one takes into account the fact that a good proportion of that army is now being deployed to deal with popular uprisings within the apartheid republic. We will do our best to continue to worsen this crisis for South Africa.

It is relevant also to state here that the "success" perception of the South African Army is different from ours. When, for instance, Meiring talks of the possibility for the apartheid state to end the war in Namibia within the next two years, he is indulging in fantasy and thus perceiving victory from some kind of conventional warfare perspective, something which is certainly not available to the South African Army in Namibia.

We are prepared, as Meiring and others are bound to realize, for a long drawn-out struggle. For SWAPO, the struggle will go on as long as South Africa refuses to accept the demand of the Namibian people to determine their own destiny through free, fair and democratic elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. The Namibian people want genuine independence and are prepared to fight and, if necessary, die for it. SWAPO is not only here to stay, but will also continue to organise, mobilise and, indeed, lead the Namibian people in their just and heroic struggle in order to ensure that sooner than later, the price in blood and treasure for South Africa's occupation of our country will exceed not only the benefit to Pretoria, but also Pretoria's willingness and ability to continue to pay. This is, for us, the main strategic objective, and we will do everything in our power to realise it.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES, VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

NAMIBIA

BOTHA'S "INTERIM GOVERNMENT": AN ACT OF BRINKMANSHIP

Luanda SWAPO INFORMATION BULLETIN in English Jun 85 pp 16-21

[Text]

IN THE face of signs of doom that have begun to emerge in the apartheid system, Pretoria's streak of brinkmanship has become more and more pronounced. Condemned throughout the world for its recent abortive sabotage attempt on Angola's oil installations in Cabinda and the raid on Botswana, the Pretoria regime took a further step into the world of isolation.

Acting in brazen defiance of the wishes of the Namibian people and world opinion, racist South Africa installed a puppet administration, under the guise of an "interim government of national unity", in Windhoek on June 17. Gauged by these recent actions, Pretoria's policy is quite clearly bent on upsetting the whole of Southern Africa through aggressive, destabilising military attacks.

Notwithstanding Botha's declaration that in deciding to install the "interim government" he was not "acting in a manner irreconcilable with the international settlement plan" of the Namibian issue (i.e. UN Security Council Resolution 435), it is very clear to SWAPO that the grafting of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) puppets into the occupation administration of South Africa is nothing but a first step in Pretoria's plan to unilaterally grant Namibia "independence" similar to that of its own tribal Bantustans. The long-term objective of this exercise is of course not to loosen the Pretoria regime's grip on Namibia, but to entrench it. The real intention is to outflank Resolution 435.

The swearing-in of the puppet administration by P.W. Botha was attended by much of the same type of pomp and circumstance which usually surround the installation of "homeland" governments in the South African Bantustans. But the fact needs to be stated that installation of a puppet administration in Namibia will not in any way reduce Pretoria's heavy financial and manpower burden of maintaining a very unpopular and illegal occupation in our country. For instance, because South Africa was aware of the unpopularity of the MPC puppets, it was afraid of the threat of disruption of the puppet show ceremonies over which Botha went to preside in Windhoek. Against this background, South Africa put on a big show of military might in a calculated attempt to intimidate the Namibian people, on one hand, and to reassure the nationally isolated

puppets, on the other, that it would stop at nothing to protect them from the people they are supposed to lead. The massive show of force, which characterised Windhoek during the week of the installation included the deployment of tanks and armoured cars throughout the Namibian capital. Heavily armed police were positioned at every corner and were patrolling every street. A huge military parade was held along Windhoek's main avenue, Kaiser Street, followed by a flypast by the South African airforce.

The ceremonies were however, opposed by the people. Courageously defying South Africa's military might, SWAPO and its allies held a protest rally at the Katutura sports ground in Windhoek, attended by more than 10,000 people opposed to the MPC puppet administration. They were led by the Acting Vice-President of SWAPO, Hendrik Witbooi, who was the main speaker at the rally. He vehemently denounced the South African decision to further delay Namibia's independence via the inclusion of local collaborators in the running of Pretoria's illegal occupation of Namibia with a view to claiming that the Namibian people were participating in the management of the country's affairs. Comrade Witbooi emphasised the fact that the MPC puppets had no mandate



Comrade Hendrik Witbooi addressing the rally. Next to him holding a microphone is Comrade Jason Angula, SWAPO Internal Secretary for Labour.

whatsoever from the Namibian people to form any kind of government. He pointed out that it was precisely because South Africa and its puppets knew that SWAPO held effective political sway among the masses of the Namibian people that Pretoria and its hand-picked Namibian stooges continued to run away from the implementation of the UN plan for the independence of Namibia whose central issue is the holding of free elections under UN supervision. They fear that, under conditions of free and fair elections, SWAPO would certainly be swept to power. This fear is the key motive behind the Pretoria-appointed "interim government", Comrade Witbooi stated.

The South African regime hopes that through participation in the running of its occupation of Namibia, the MPC puppets will gain support among the Namibian people by appearing to be scrapping at least the so-called petty apartheid. But Botha should realise that the oppressed people of Namibia will not be moved or impressed by some cosmetic changes in the South African system of colonial oppression in our country. Pretoria does not seem to understand that these people will not accept a solution to the Namibian independence problem which does entail the recognition of their fundamental right to decide

as to who would be their leaders. Moreover, the MPC, as a coalition of disparate cliques, will certainly not be in a position to solve the burning issues of our society. It is a fragile alliance of opportunists, consisting of yesterday's ultra-leftists, such as, Moses Katjuongua and Jariretundu Kozonguizi and arch racists like Eben van Zijl and Dirk Mudge who, for decades, served as colonial rulers of Namibia. These two are responsible for all of the existing repressive laws and regulations in Namibia. Both are now millionaires and are, therefore, firmly committed to the defence of their ill-gotten material interest and class privileges in Namibia. To expect them to commit suicide by supporting a radical transformation of the Namibian society, which is the only condition on which the oppressed Namibian people could give the MPC regime their political support, is to be totally unrealistic. Would these racists and colonialists accept, for instance, a policy of far-reaching land reform which would take away from them some of their many farms? Would they agree to have all the white-only schools, hospitals, residential areas and reserved jobs in Namibia fully desegregated? We do not think so. If they were prepared to accept such a radical change, they would not be supporting South Africa in its continued effort to block the implementation of the UN plan for the independence of Namibia. Moreover, the South African colonial governor in Namibia is empowered to veto any decision of the puppet regime which is not in accord with racist interest of Pretoria. The Katjuonguas and the Shipangas are motivated purely and simply by material gains. They are, at the same time, at pains trying to appear a little bit more progressive than their racist and colonialist allies. They would like to impress the Namibian people with a removal of at least some of the petty aspects of the discriminatory legislation in Namibia. But even this is going to be difficult to achieve because the division among the puppets is so strong. For instance, in order for Dirk Mudge and Eben van Zijl to be able to ensure that their black allies in the MPC would not be allowed to rock the boat, the puppets have adopted the procedure of consensus as the *modus operandi* governing the business of their regime in other words, there will be no question of majority decisions. Everything will have to be agreed upon on the basis of unanimity.

Furthermore, some of the differences among the puppets are so deep-rooted that it will be quite impossible to gloss over them in the interest of common purpose to benefit from Botha's colonial handout. People like Kozonguizi and Katjuongua have been arch-enemies for more than a decade now. Back in the 60's, the ambitious and slick Katjuongua manoeuvred to get Kozonguizi removed from the presidency of SWANU, accusing him then of being a South African agent. Kozonguizi has never forgiven Katjuongua for that coup, and when Mudge recently picked up Kozonguizi from the political dustbin to make him one of the three DTA "ministers" in the present puppet administration, Kozonguizi wasted no time to revenge against Katjuongua blocking his chance of becoming the first chairman of the so-called cabinet. The South African government preferred and, indeed, groomed Katjuongua for the position because of this slickness and damagoguery.

Kozonguizi was able to stop Katjuongua from becoming the first Muzorewa of Namibia by insisting that there was no justification whatsoever why he should be picked. After raising the question, he proceeded to propose that the chairmanship should rotate on the basis of alphabetical order; and this is how David Bezuidenhout was chosen as the first chairman of "Council of Ministers"

The credibility, if any, of the MPC coalition of puppets, however, waned further when the "ministers" decided that the rotation of the chairmanship should take place after every three months. This is a clear indication that there is no mutual trust whatsoever among them.

With regard to the question of popular support, it will take a miracle for the puppets to gain political acceptance among the masses of the Namibian people. For example, the installation of the "interim government" itself was marked by ugly incidents of violence perpetrated by the South African army and police against the people. Acting on Pretoria's orders, heavily armed soldiers and police in armoured vehicles surrounded the Katutura sports ground



KOEVOET thugs some skulking in the safety of their armoured vehicles, charge and tear-gas militants who gathered at Katutura Sports ground, on June 17, 1985 to denounce the Windhoek puppet show.

at which SWAPO militants and their allies had gathered to register their opposition to the imposition of Pretoria's puppets on the Namibian people. As the rally ended and people were going back to their homes, South Africa's armed thugs went loose, baton charging and teargassing the people.

As a result more than 60 people were injured, some of them seriously. Two women had their legs broken; three others sustained broken arms and another one lost an eye. Most aggressive among these armed agents of South African colonialism, who carried out those savage acts of violence against the people, were members of the notorious Koevoet murder squad. It is thus already quite clear to the Namibian people that the puppets and their masters will stop at nothing to defend their unpopular regime in Namibia. It is equally clear that the puppets are on the side of their masters regarding the dialectical motion of repression and resistance which underlies the political reality in Namibia today. This being the case, it is certain that Pretoria's puppet show in Namibia is doomed to failure. The grafting of a few local puppets into the colonial administration to give Pretoria's occupation a veneer of acceptability does not in any way impress or fool the oppressed Namibian people. Under the leadership of SWAPO, our people will certainly continue to resist and intensify the struggle for liberation. This fact Botha must know.

Pretoria's attempt to ride roughshod over the protests which have come from all parts of the world against the so-called interim government is truly a desperate act of brinkmanship. South Africa is hoping that this flurry of world protest will die down and that, through the MPC puppets, a Bantustan-type of independence under its patronage would take place in two or three years time. This is, of course, wishful thinking that ignores political reality in Namibia today. It underestimates, too, the vital factor of international solidarity or the determination of the progressive world to actively and concretely assist the Namibian people to put an end to the anachronism of colonial domination. The Namibian people are today politically conscious. They will, therefore, not allow Botha's scheme to bear its intended fruits. Under the leadership of SWAPO, they will definitely do their very best to wreck Botha's fragile puppet show. About this, we are quite certain.

NAMIBIA

SA FINANCING OF SWATF INCREASED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Aug 85 p 4

[Text]

WHILE THE SOUTH West African Territory Force is playing an increasingly operational part in the bush war, it is to a large degree South African financed.

Over the past five years since the creation of an integral Namibian army, both countries together spent more than half a billion Rand on the SWATF.

In addition, South Africa is widely regarded to be spending more than R1 million a day on maintaining its presence and capability in the Operational Area.

However, over the years the SWATF complement of the total fighting force in the Operational Area has increased to 61%.

This was said to The Advertiser by the General Officer Commanding the Territory Force, Major-General Georg Meiring, in an interview marking the fifth anniversary of the August 1 Proclamation.

Gen Meiring said annual military spending on the SWATF had almost doubled since its creation.

Starting at R72-million in the 1981/82 financial year, spending had risen to R142-million announced in this year's budget.

The General said the latest appropriation provided for about R77-million from Namibian revenue resources, while the remaining R65-million came from South Africa.

He said the South African contribution covered R43,5-million in operational costs, including the arms, ammunition and supplies of frontline units.

A further R16,5-million was spent on Permanent Force salaries.

1985 was the first time the South African contribution towards Namibia's own defence system had been reflected in the national budget. In the past, the amount had been included in the Part Appropriation Bill.

The personnel level of the Territory Force since it actually came into being on September 6 1980 had increased by 75%.

General Meiring said the greatest growth had been experienced among the members of the full-time auxiliary service units, where personnel levels had doubled.

There had also been a five-fold increase in conscripted servicemen.

The Territory Force today comprises eight full-time battalions, 27 Area Force Units, one Reaction Force Brigade, a large number of support and training units.

The foundation of a Namibian air force exists in the form of 1 SWA Squadron, mainly for civilian rescues and searches.

NAMIBIA

CONSTITUTIONAL BILL TO BE TABLED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[Text]

WINDHOEK: A bill providing for the establishment of a Constitutional Council is to be introduced in the National Assembly today, the Minister of Finance and Governmental Affairs, Mr Dirk Mudge, said on Friday. He gave notice in the Assembly he would seek leave to submit the bill today.

The establishment of the Council, on which members of all six of the Multiparty Conference parties in the Transitional Government will sit, is in line with the participants' declaration of intent to "lead (our) country to a nationally acceptable independence which can gain international recognition."

Among the guidelines for the drafting of the "permanent" constitution are that it be within the framework of the first phase of the Western Settlement Plan, consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in accordance with the International Covenant of Civil and Political rights.

Political observers consider it highly unlikely the draft constitution will gain international acceptance.

It is intended that the Constitutional Council will produce its draft constitution within 18 months

One of the major issues the Constitutional Council is expected to deal with is the contentious proclamation providing for racially

based second-tier authorities in the Territory.

Swapo-D, led by Mr Andreas Shipanga, and a Swanu grouping, led by Mr Moses Katjuongua, have emerged as opposition in the Assembly and have repeatedly urged the system's immediate scrapping.

The four other MPC parties, the Labour Party, the DTA, the SWA National Party, and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, agree it is a constitutional matter which will have to be referred to the Constitutional Council. — Sapa

NAMIBIA

KATOFI CASE RAISES VITAL CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Aug 85 pp 3, 5

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

THE CONTINUED holding of a detainee, Josef Katofa, under security legislation Proclamation AG 26 was in direct contravention of the Bill of Fundamental Rights entrenched in the proclamation establishing the new government.

This was said by counsel for Mr Katofa, Mr Jeremy Gauntlett, in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

Arguing for his immediate release, he pointed out that Article 2 of the Bill, as laid down in the State President's proclamation (R101 of 1985) establishing the new government and its powers, said:

"No one shall be detained for an indefinite period of time without a fair and proper trial by a Court."

Further, the proclamation stated that all existing legislation continued subject to the proclamation. If this excluded existing security legislation it had to be spelt out as had been the case in Bophuthatswana, Mr Gauntlett said.

Yesterday's case arose out of an urgent application brought against the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, and the Officer Commanding the Windhoek Prison, Colonel J Robberts, for the right to legal access and release of Josef Katofa brought by

his brother, Mr Nikodemus Katofa.

The Court ruled that immediate legal access should be granted and that the AG should show cause by August 1 why Mr Katofa should not be released.

It was agreed between the parties in court yesterday that, as a sequence of law, the Cabinet of the new government now replaced the Administrator General as the first respondent.

In reply, counsel for the Cabinet, Mr Jan Hugo submitted an affidavit by the Chairman, Mr David Bezuidenhout.

In it, Mr Bezuidenhout said after perusing all the reports relating to the detention of Katofa, he was satisfied that the then Administrator General was entitled to be satisfied that Josef Katofa was "a person who committed or attempted to commit or promoted the commission of violence or intimidation of persons envisaged in ... Proclamation AG 26 of 1978.

Mr Hugo argued if the Administrator General and Mr Bezuidenhout were satisfied, this was sufficient for the continued detention.

Mr Gauntlett submitted, however, that it was not sufficient for mere satisfaction to be expressed. Reasons needed to be given. This could be done without prejudicing state security, he added.

He also argued that Mr Bezuidenhout's affidavit was defective. He had fallen between constitutional stools.

It was not sufficient, he maintained, for Mr Bezuidenhout to say he had been authorised to supply an affidavit. He needed to say "the Cabinet had decided" or he had been authorised by the Cabinet.

Further, Mr Bezuidenhout said he was satisfied the AG was satisfied. "It is bizarre second-hand jurisdiction," Mr Gauntlett said. "It is Alice in Wonderland".

Apart from Mr Katofa's detention conflicting with the Bill of Fundamental Rights, Mr Gauntlett also argued it was unlawful as there had been non-compliance with mandatory provisions of AG 26.

The proclamation stipulated detainees had to be visited regularly by a magistrate and doctors. This had not been done.

Although the judges, Mr Justice Hans Berker and Mr Justice Harold Levy had ordered in separate rulings cause should be shown why there had not been strict compliance with these provisions, this also had not been done.

Mr Gauntlett also applied for leave yesterday to submit supplementary affidavits.

In one Josef Katofa alleges he was assaulted whilst in detention; while two others, one from pastor of the Evangelical Church and another from a vice headman, testified to his good character and said he had never been actively involved in politics.

Mr Jeremy Gauntlett, instructed by Mr David Smuts of Lorentz and Bone, appeared for Mr Katofa and Mr Jan Hugo of Pretoria for the respondents.

Judgement has been reserved.

CSO: 3400/920

NAMIBIA

RUMORS OF WHITE MERGER GAIN GROUND

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

HINTS AT A reconciliation between the National Party of SWA and the Republican Party made by NP leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius this morning, have lent substance to rumours of an impending white alliance.

Speaking at the opening of this year's NP Congress in Windhoek, Mr Pretorius told delegates that developments in the future Constitutional Council and the National Assembly could make another white election unnecessary.

The NP was ready for an election but the situation might change in the National Assembly and if the NP did not want to hurt feelings it might be better not to have elections, Mr Pretorius said.

First rumours concerning an impending white alliance within a larger multi-racial political entity were triggered by Minister of Agriculture and NP Member of the National Assembly, Mr Eben van Zijl, in a speech made in Summerdown last week.

According to a Windhoek Daily, Mr Van Zijl said the time was ripe for the RP and NP-SWA to look anew at each other, to talk and to listen to each other.

Admitting that he was kicking at the 'Golden Calves' of politics, Mr Van Zijl said that from an ordinary white man's point of view, the political conflict amongst whites could not be to anybody's advantage.

Mr Van Zijl said he was convinced that 90% of the political differences between whites could be resolved by negotiation.

"I must warn whites that time is more than ripe to look at these matters," Mr Van Zijl was reported as saying. "I do not only think the time is ripe, but also attitudes are as positive towards such a step as never before."

Emphasising that he was opposed to the formation of a white front against other races, Mr Van Zijl said this would offer no advantage to whites.

During debate in the National Assembly this week, Minister of Finance and RP leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, gave an indication of the conditions attached

to a possible alliance or merger between his party and the NP.

He was prepared to offer the hand of friendship to any party, but (if you marry the RP you get the whole family), he said referring to the RP's sister parties in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

NAMIBIA

MINORITY RIGHTS TO BE DEFENDED IN COURT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The National Party would resort to legal action if the scrapping of AG 8 and its replacement by a new constitution threatened minority rights in education, health and residential areas, the party leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius said last night.

At a news conference in Windhoek marking the end of the party's annual congress, Mr Pretorius said the NP would support the Transitional Government as long as these minority rights were protected.

But if they were threatened, the party would submit the issue to court arbitration.

Emphasising that the NP considered minority rights, not AG 8 as such, of critical importance, Mr Pretorius said any new constitution would have to be submitted to the congresses of all member parties in the TG for final approval.

"AG 8 is not a holy cow as long as anything created in its place recognizes that minority rights are not negotiable," he said.

Asked whether attempts at writing a constitution which ignored group identities would lead to a walkout of the NP from the Transitional Government, Mr Pretorius said such a decision would have to be made by the congress of the party once all legal mechanisms had been exhausted.

Reacting to rumours of an impending split within the NP or an alliance with the Republican Party, Mr Pretorius said both were without foundation.

"There were no hints of breakaway movements or indications of a potential split during this congress. The only dampening factor on discussions had been the fact that negotiations concerning constitutional matters put certain topics out of bounds," he said.

Some of the motions passed by the congress were:

--that the NP confirm its policy regarding second tier governments, Christian and civilised standards and insist that NP members of the Constitutional Council defend these principles.

--that participation of the NP in the government be conditional on the understanding that the retention of minority rights, second tier governments and sources of revenue be non-negotiable and that any changes to these basic rights would only be possible by consultation.

--that supplementary examinations be reintroduced for matriculants.

--that the party should not make any concession on the racial integration of all schools, special schools as well as teachers training institutions and culture-orientated educational facilities.

CSO: 3400/920

NAMIBIA

NO COMPROMISE ON AG8 SAYS SWAPO-D'S APPOLUS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

SWAPO D AND SWANU are negotiating with the other Transitional Government parties to have the controversial issue of the status of Proclamation AG 8 referred to state lawyers for their opinion.

Swapo D Chief Whip, Mr Emil Appolus told The Advertiser yesterday the two parties wanted the State's legal advisers to provide an opinion on the Proclamation.

Mr Appolus said clarity had to be sought over whether AG 8 was a constitution or "just another administrative law passed by the Administrator-General."

Legal advisers would also have to consider whether the Proclamation of the South African State President establishing the government was a constitution if it was decided that Proclamation AG 8 was constitutional legislation.

Mr Appolus said that if no clarity could be obtained from state legal advisers, Swapo D and Swanu would take the issue to the Supreme Court.

If the issue was still not resolved and people wanted to retain AG 8 then the two parties believed the people of the country should be asked their opinion through a referendum or other popular test.

Mr Appolus said he did not believe that the Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge was sincere when he said he was prepared to change AG 8.

"Those who talk about modifying AG 8 are in fact talking about its retention."

The Proclamation was based on the Odendaal Report which proposed a system of apartheid for Namibia and simply trying to change AG 8 will not remove its injustices, Mr Appolus said.

Swapo D and Swanu would continue to vote against what they believed to be wrong in the National Assembly so it could be seen what each party stood for.

The public would see which parties were voting for the retention of apartheid.

There could be no concessions on AG 8. "We can't be seen to compromise this sort of issue," Mr Appolus said.

NAMIBIA

NO CHANGE IN NP PRINCIPLES, SAYS KOSIE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

POLITICAL REPORTER
THE NP's COMMITMENT to the
entrenchment of minority rights in any
constitution and the importance of se-
cond tier authorities was strongly reaf-
firmed by party leader Mr Kosie
Pretorius in a speech last night.

"Amalgamation between political parties is an illusion," Mr Pretorius told a public meeting, denying rumours of an impending alliance with the Republican Party.

There were those, he said, who in these days of national reconciliation misinterpreted what was happening.

However, he added, cooperation between parties on matters of common agreement was possible if they were prepared to act in a mature and responsible way.

Mr Pretorius said the NP had stood firm on the principles it had been given a mandate for by voters five years ago.

One of the main principles was the party would reject independence unless provision for the protection of minority rights was guaranteed and entrenched in a constitution.

Referring to the NP's representation in the new government, Mr Pretorius

said "to negotiate you have to be on the field of play".

"And in the fight for minority rights I can say the NP is the party that has achieved the most."

He emphasised the NP had no mandate from its congress or voters to do away with ethnic authorities or minority rights.

"But we do have a mandate to negotiate."

He also stressed the right to own education was not a negotiable point but methods could be discussed he said.

The NP stood for change but with the retention of identity, principles and self-determination.

Mr Pretorius said the Aktur constitution drawn up in January 1983 made provision for talks with any group.

The Multiparty Conference was exactly what was proposed in the Aktur constitution.

"The National Party may have made concessions on methods, but the principle has not changed," he said.

He acknowledged that negotiating was a "a risky sort of politics" and that you had to be careful you didn't end up in a situation from which you could not escape.

But the NP could not allow itself to be edged out.

Every possibility had to be explored as long as principles were not affected.

If the only difference was method, there was no need to upbraid and reproach one another.

"Why can't we all stand together and democratically build a future for our country?" he said.

NAMIBIA

FUTURE OF TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT IN BALANCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Brian Jones]

[Text]

SEVERAL QUESTION marks are hovering over the future of the Transitional Government and with each debate in the National Assembly appear in bolder and bolder print.

The unity and the ability to function of the government has come into question increasingly as a clear division has emerged between Swapo and Swapo D on the left and the four other parties in the Government — the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Liberation Front, the Labour Party and the National Party.

So far the mechanisms built into the system of government have failed to produce sufficient unity on key issues for progress to be made in important areas.

And the National Party's position appears to be ambiguous with its leader remaining outside the Government but making statements that appear more hardline than those of the main NP represen-

tative in the Government, Eben van Zijl.

The Assembly has adjourned now for three weeks to allow members to cool off and obtain clarity over two issues which have delayed important legislation and caused division and bitterness.

These two stumbling blocks are Proclamation AG 8 and clauses which Swapo and Swapo D say were smuggled into the Constitutional Council Bill without the two parties being consulted.

Approach a Member of the Assembly for comment on Proclamation AG 8 and he visibly wilts, and by now the public must be tired of headlines which refer to it.

The Proclamation is, however, the first major obstacle to progress in the

Government and clarity will have to be found on its status before the legislative process can get into gear again.

So far, the only major piece of legislation passed by the Assembly has been the Budget, and AG 8 managed to rear its ugly head here as well when Swanu and Swapo D voted against the provision of funds for second tier authorities.

What has emerged from the debates in the Assembly is a deep-rooted suspicion on the part of Swanu and Swapo D that the other parties in the Government are not sincerely committed to the abolition of discrimination as embodied in Proclamation AG 8.

They believe the DTA has made an unholy alliance with the National Party in wanting to retain at least some important provisions of AG 8 if not all of it.

The Chairman of the DTA and Finance Minister, Dirk Mudge has said, however, that he is not defending AG 8 but the agreed procedure that it should be referred to the Constitutional Council as it is a constitutional matter.

The interpretation of the status of the Proclamation and whether it should be referred to the Constitutional Council or not is not to be referred to legal advisers for their opinion.

The debates so far have also revealed the Parliamentary inexperience of the Swanu and Swapo D Members and this has been exploited by leaders of other parties.

Motions proposed by the unofficial opposition have been taken over by others, modified and passed by the House without Swanu or Swapo D being able to take the credit.

They have also shown themselves prepared to stick to their political principles, but this has sometimes been at the expense of significant concessions that could have been won or given in smoke-filled back rooms of the Turnhalle.

Despite the differences that have arisen over various issues, Swanu and Swapo D have reaffirmed their commitment to the Government, but there must be a limit to the number of times they are prepared to be voted down and defeated.

Can they afford to decide they have had enough?

The question over the National Party's participation stems from the different approaches taken by Mr Van Zijl in the Government and the party leader Kosie Pretorius, who has retained the White Second Tier authority as his power base.

While Mr Pretorius is careful to make it clear what is negotiable and what is not (for instance control of "own" education and the abolition of second tier authorities), Mr Van Zijl has spoken in more general terms and openly said AG 8 must be studied and necessary changes made.

Although the two have not contradicted each other, their tone and style has been markedly different.

Who should other parties listen to — the NP leader or its chief representative in the Government. Who really speaks for the NP?

It is also an open secret that the DTA is suffering

from internal tensions with some members having to be disciplined by the leadership for being too outspoken on issues such as AG 8.

When the Assembly resumes sitting, some of the questions hanging over the Government will have to be answered and the problems resolved if it wants to retain the label of "National Unity" and achieve what it has set out to do.

CSO: 3400/920

NAMIBIA

COMMENTARY ON PROCLAMATION AG 8

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Joe Putz]

[Text]

Proclamation AG 8 has by now generated enough debate to distort the constitutional issue beyond recognition.

With emotional temperatures rising daily and increasing polarisation between Left, Right and Centre threatening the coherence of the Transitional Government, it's time for somebody to blow the whistle and ask for injury time.

The root cause of the present confrontation is the fact that AG 8 ceased being a constitution long ago and has instead become a symbol of all the frustrations of blacks in the general left of politics.

As a result the proclamation carries so much political baggage that NOBODY can defend it and survive politically in the long run.

AG 8 IS DEAD!

In fact all parties in the National Assembly have stated their preparedness to either abolish or rewrite AG 8.

So what is all the argument about?

Two issues, of which one relates to content and politics and the other is more an issue of form and procedure.

The argument about the correct method of dealing with AG 8 centers on the one hand around whether the National Assembly or the Constitutional Council is the proper forum for dealing with it, and on the other whether AG 8 can be scrapped now before a replacement constitution has been written.

Those in favour of scrapping it immediately, also insist it be dealt with in the NA and that the Proclamation by State President Botha empowering the Interim Government is already a replacement constitution.

Those who propose modification, insist the Constitutional Council is the place to deal with all matters constitutional and that AG 8, albeit in a changed form, must survive until an alternative is complete.

Seen from the outside and without any knowledge about what happened behind closed doors in Cape Town, the issue SEEMS straightforward:

1. AG 8 was and is still part of the country's constitutional legislation.

2. The Proclamation empowering the Transitional Government was an "interim constitutional device" to allow the new government to write a replacement constitution.

3. The Constitutional Council would be pointless and need not be created if it was not intended for the writing of a constitution.

4. The Proclamation empowering the TG cannot really have been intended as a constitution, otherwise it would have pre-empted the powers of the TG before it existed.

When it comes to matters of content and politics, opposing attitudes have widened over:

1. When and whether to scrap A GS totally, or, if it is retained,

2. To which extent it should be modified.

Backers of the first alternative propose the abolition of all second tier or ethnic authorities and the full integration of government functions across all race barriers. At the same time "Abolitionists" generally propose the introduction of 'provincial' councils to deal with regional and 'ethnic' differences.

They are (off the record) prepared to concede private ethnic schools and 'cultural councils' to protect purely cultural minority interests.

Backers of modification are generally concerned with protecting as much of the second tier.

Although there appears to be generous scope for negotiation and an ultimate meeting of minds, the argument has been increasingly radicalised by frustration and suspicion in recent weeks.

To the Modifiers we say the political symbolism surrounding this Proclamation poisons any modified version from its inception and one shouldn't start a "new era" in politics with plastic surgery or constitutional panel beating.

To the Abolitionists we would advise that one cannot expect to wipe the slate clean of ALL ethnic influence on government in this country overnight and expect nobody to twitch.

Not with powerful and politically seasoned tribalists around.

Have the Abolitionists forgotten that the 'ambassador' of the 'independant Republic of Rehoboth' is a member of the National Assembly.

Everybody agrees that tribalism is the cancer of Africa, BUT IF IT COULD BE ABOLISHED BY LEGAL OR CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS IT WOULD LONG AGO HAVE DISAPPEARED off the face of the continent.

Instead it is on the increase and not only in Africa.

In fact the best way to revive it, is probably to try and forcefully stamp it out.

Nothing like reminding you of your tribal identity than a threat to its existence.

The only effective cure for tribalism is probably to seduce people away from it and let time take care of the issue. Raping it will not make people lose interest.

So where does this leave our present "crisis" in the TG?

A plague on all their houses if they do not get their act together - that is the reality.

NAMIBIA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS TILL 14 AUGUST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a Constitutional Council to draft an independence constitution for the country will be delayed for at least three weeks after the National Assembly adjourned this morning until the 14th of next month so that disputes over technical issues could be settled.

Today's adjournment was proposed by the Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge (DTA), after the Second Reading Debate on the Constitutional Council Bill was adjourned in confusion yesterday after angry exchanges across the floor.

Mr Mudge said this morning he believed debates were being held that were not in the country's interest because of a lack of clarity over technical issues.

He suggested the Assembly adjourn so that all parties could satisfy themselves over the contents of the Cape Town document of the Multiparty Conference submitted to the South African State President, and over whether Proclamation AG 8 was a constitutional issue or not.

Yesterday, the Minister of Mines, Mr Andreas Shipanga (Swapo D), and the Minister of Health, Mr Moses Katjuongua (Swanu), alleged provisions had been smuggled into the Constitutional Council Bill without the knowledge of their parties.

The debate was also marked by an apparent turnabout by the Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge, who said the Bill made provision for the Cabinet to decide not to refer Proclamation AG 8 to the Constitutional Council.

Until yesterday, Mr Mudge had insisted that AG 8 was a constitutional matter and therefore had to be referred to the Constitutional Council for amendments to be discussed.

Mr Shipanga alleged there were new elements in the Bill on which his party had not been consulted.

These elements had also not been included in the proposals for setting up the Transitional Government which were presented to the South African State President in Cape Town.

Mr Shipanga referred to a clause in the Bill which says no bill which aims at the repeal of the Rehoboth Self Government Act, the Representative Authorities Proclamation and the constitution of any representative authority, can be introduced in the National

Assembly without the prior approval of the Cabinet.

Such approval can be given only if a recommendation is made by the Constitutional Council based on a decision by all its members or if the Cabinet unanimously agrees.

Mr Shipanga said these provisions would effectively neutralise the Constitutional Council, and were contrary to the State President's Proclamation establishing the new government.

He said these clauses must have been discussed by certain parties with others being excluded and the doctrine of consensus was wellknown to be that of the National Party.

Mr Katjuongua (Swanu) said the person who drafted the Bill should have confined himself to the provisions concerning the Constitutional Council contained in the document presented to the State President.

He said another new element was the clause limiting the chairman of the Constitutional Council to a judge or former judge of the South West Africa Supreme Court or the Supreme Court of South Africa.

It had not been specified previously that the chairman should come from Southern Africa, Mr Katjuongua said.

Mr Mudge said earlier the clause relating to the Rehoboth Self Government Act, the Representative Authorities Proclamation and the constitutions of representative authorities could be used to amend AG 8.

He said the clause meant an issue could be kept out of the Constitutional Council if the Cabinet agreed to this unanimously.

Mr Mudge said he believed such agreement would be possible to achieve.

Cabinet Ministers should try to find solutions concerning AG 8 by talking to each other while allowing the Constitutional Council to draw up a constitution.

The debate ended in confusion when the Bill's Second Reading was proposed by the Speaker.

Swanu and Swapo D Members objected and angry exchanges followed with Mr Mudge.

Swanu and Swapo D abstained from the vote and the Speaker adjourned the House for five minutes for Members to cool down.

When the sitting resumed, the House was adjourned until this morning.

NAMIBIA

POLITICAL UNITY BASED ON SKIN COLOR UNACCEPTABLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

POLITICAL REPORTER

POLITICAL UNITY based on skin colour was dangerous and totally unacceptable, the Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in the National Assembly yesterday when introducing a Bill for the establishment of a Constitutional Council.

Mr Mudge said he believed the country's Central Government should be organised on a party political basis as ethnic confrontation in the National Assembly would have disastrous results.

Political cooperation should cross the borders of ethnic and language groups and should be exercised within a wider political community.

Mr Mudge said these were issues that would have to be considered by the body to be established by the Constitutional Council Bill.

He said he believed a consensus government was not practical in Namibia's circumstances where there was not one ruling party, but Ministers representing different interests.

Mr Mudge said the Constitutional Council would also have to look at the shortcomings of Proclamation AG 8, but although the Proclamation would obviously lapse once a new constitution was created, it had certain useable elements that could be kept.

He pointed out three methods by which the existing system could be changed without issues being referred to the Con-

stitutional Council.

Use could be made of an article in the Proclamation establishing the Government which provided for a committee which could report on existing laws and initiate legislation on laws which infringed a fundamental right.

A second method was an amendment to AG 8 which made provision for the Central Government to take back functions of a second tier authority in certain circumstances.

A third possibility was to negotiate with representative authorities in order to remove unnecessary irritations.

The Bill introduced by Mr Mudge makes provision for a Constitutional Council which will investigate the present constitutional dispensation and make recommendations to the Cabinet on the drafting of an independence constitution for the country.

Within three months of receiving the Council's final recommendations, the Cabinet will have to put the constitution to a popular test.

The Council will consist of 16 members nominated by parties in the Transitional Government and will be chaired by a judge or former judge of the Supreme Court of South West Africa or the Supreme Court of South Africa.

The Council will be able to appoint experts to help it in its deliberations and will make progress reports to the Cabinet every three months.

The term of the Council will be 17 months. Its proceedings will not be open to the public.

NAMIBIA

TAX CUT, PAY FREEZE PROPOSED TO SALVAGE ECONOMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

A CALL FOR significant tax reductions and a two-year public and private sector pay freeze has been made by the Chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr Christo van Niekerk.

Outlining a comprehensive economic package to help put the country back on its feet, Mr Van Niekerk hit out at the system of subsidies and the Government's reduced spending on capital projects, and said cuts had to be made in current expenditure.

Mr Van Niekerk was addressing the first congress of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer in Windhoek this morning which was attended by many of the country's top civil servants.

He said that in order to make provision for the fiscal drag of inflation on personal income tax, there should be a lowering of the marginal rate from the present maximum of 42,9% to a maximum of 30%.

This would mean that "particularly professional people and businessmen in one-man businesses or partnerships would spend less time and trouble trying to avoid the heavy burden of tax."

Mr Van Niekerk also suggested that income tax should be scaled down so the maximum would be fixed at about 20%.

The Central Government would not be detrimentally affected as personal tax was allocated to second tier authorities.

Along with tax cuts, neither the private nor the public sector should award pay increases for the next two years.

This would immediately stimulate the economy by placing more money in the pockets of the consumer and would have a moderating effect on inflation in the medium term.

Mr Van Niekerk said company tax should be placed on a sliding scale in the same way as personal tax. The marginal rate should be higher, however, than that for individuals — perhaps 40% on incomes higher than R100 000.

These measures should be seen as "a sincere attempt to encourage investors and entrepreneurs to invest and to develop in this country of ours which is bleeding to death from disinvestment."

Mr Van Niekerk said private fixed investment in Namibia had declined from R166,5 million in 1975 to R36,7 million in 1983. "I believe that this amount is even smaller today."

Turning to subsidies, he said they were counterproductive, caused unnecessary price distortions and were not market related.

An amount of R184 million was allocated in the 1983-84 financial year for subsidies. Statistics showed that Western countries were increasingly moving away from this system.

Mr Van Niekerk said it was accepted that in a developing country, the government's capital spending should be at least 25% of the total budget and larger than the foreign loans for that particular year.

Since 1970, the government's capital spending as a percentage of the budget had declined from a peak of 28% in 1981/82 to 17% in 1984/85.

An unacceptable increase in current expenditure was causing the funds available for capital spending to shrink.

The government would have to look at its capital expenditure if it wanted to promote economic growth, provide work and raise the standard of living of the whole population over the long-term.

The situation became worse when one looked at the capital spending on economic sector services. They enjoyed low priority despite the fact that these sectors such as mining, agriculture, industry, trade and tourism contributed the most to economic growth and the provision of jobs.

An amount of R18 million had been imposed as a guideline percentage for these sectors in the current budget, which was "almost ridiculous" when existing unemployment was taken into account.

Mr Van Niekerk said the small contribution of the industrial sector to the Gross Domestic Product indicated the low level of industrial development in the country.

However, the industrial sector could play an important role in moving away from dependence on the primary sector "including mining and agriculture".

A committee consisting of representatives of the private and public sectors should be set up to promote industrial development.

NAMIBIA

BANK VOICES CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM ON ECONOMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Aug 85 p 6

[Text]

DESPITE THE downward trend in economic activities, Bank Windhoek increased its profits, deposits and assets as well as its share of the market, the bank's Chairman, Mr D van Huyssteen said in his annual report for 1985.

Economically the past year had been a difficult one in many ways for Namibia, Mr Van Huyssteen said.

"The economy of Namibia is undoubtedly linked to conditions and events occurring in the RSA and circumstances beyond our control, such as the relatively poor agricultural conditions, the strong US Dollar and the weakening of the exchange rate of the Rand, and the deficit on the balance of payments which, in the case of South Africa worsened because of the lower Dollar/gold price, forcing the authorities to introduce strict monetary and fiscal policies. This resulted in interest rates soaring to record heights," he said.

The result of the foregoing was an appreciable slowing down of economic activity, an increase in unemployment and financial problems for many business houses. In short, most sectors of the economy had to cope with circumstances which made heavy demands on management in order to protect their profit margins.

The Chairman said exceptions were, and still are, the export firms which where doing well because of the lively international trading conditions and the weak Rand.

"There are many business firms which have already succumbed to the financial struggle and there are many who are fighting to survive.

"The living standards per capita of the public plummeted and the man in the street finds it increasingly difficult to balance his budget, he said.

It was clear therefore, that the Bank had to do business in an economic climate which made heavy demands on bankers. Greater financial risks had to be borne in mind.

Bad debts could not be avoided.

Cash flow problems of businesses had to be closely watched—a factor which was aggravated by rising costs and in which the high interest rates played a very significant role.

Over and above this, management had to consider the financial implications of the ruthless competition amongst banks.

"Despite all the negative developments in the economy during the past financial year, I do not think there is any reason to be over pessimistic, Mr Van Huyssteen said.

Considerable financial sacrifices had to be made by everybody during the past few years which had brought about a certain degree of morbidity regarding the future.

"However, we are inclined to overlook the advantages which emanated from these adverse times. I would like to highlight a few of the important aspects. There has been a pronounced change in the emphasis placed on values and priorities. Business management has become more conscious of reducing inefficiency and thus doing away with unnecessary expenditure and wastage.

"Employees are showing an increasing pride in their work. There is greater respect for material assets and spending is more selective.

An optimistic view could therefore be taken that productivity in the present economic climate would be given a boost—a necessary prerequisite to combating the serious dangers of inflation.

From a purely economic point of view, a necessary balanced and dispassionate outlook had to be exercised in the future.

For a considerable time the advantageous international trade conditions have had a positive effect on exports, both in prices and the volume of goods exported.

The current account of the balance of payments of South Africa was making a firm recovery. The surplus shown at the end of 1984 was steadily increasing and this trend was expected to continue for some time, Mr Van Huyssteen said.

The imbalance between production and expenditure—the reason for the strict economic measures imposed during the year under review—has already been corrected. The good performance of exports offers a sound basis for economic recovery and when the South African economy recovers, a similar revival in the economy of Namibia could be expected.

"Taking everything into consideration, I am of the opinion that the recession in the South African economy will soon be counteracted by increased revenue from exports (especially mining products) as well as a relative increase in revenue from agriculture in comparison to the previous year," he said.

"As a matter of fact I expect that in the foreseeable future the economy will stabilise with an upward trend towards the middle of 1986.

Interest rates in reaction to market influences have already entered a declining phase. The decline in the prime lending rates which started in May this year can be expected to continue to a level of below 20 percent by the end of the year.

This will certainly provide some relief in the cash flow problems experienced by business houses and the general business climate will improve. Although times will improve, fireworks in the economy are not anticipated in the foreseeable future, the report concludes.

NAMIBIA

NEW INITIATIVE PROPOSED ON AGRICULTURE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

The Executive Vice-Chairman of Swavleis, Mr Johann Rawlinson, today called for the creation of a structure within which SWA/Namibia's meat producers could properly manage their industry.

"In SWA/Namibia we have a wealth of knowledge at our disposal at various government levels, with political and agricultural leaders and with individual producers, Mr Rawlinson said.

"However, I think we do not utilise these resources and I see little or no coordinated strategic planning of our industry for the short, medium or long term," he said at the opening of a Simmentaler information day at the farm Lichtenstein-Wes of Mr Reinie Rusch in the Windhoek district.

He proposed the establishment of a think tank involving the different government levels, organised agriculture and invited experts to spell out aims for the meat industry and to draft a strategic plan—"and then we will have to get cracking because a nice document gathering dust on someone's shelf will also be to little avail."

According to Mr Rawlinson the industry should appoint an expert full-time manager whose task it would be to coordinate all facets of the industry in cooperation with producers, distribute information, establish liaison and plan production and marketing research. Such an executive would therefore have to utilise all available resources, from the farmer to the final point of sale, to serve the industry's interests.

CSO: 3400/920

NAMIBIA

NIEKERK CALLS FOR MORE ECONOMIC FARMING SECTOR

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Aug 85 pp 3, 5

[Text]

THE TIME had come for a permanent end to "handouts" in the farming sector, the Chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr Christo van Niekerk, said at the organisation's first congress this morning.

He suggested a re-organisation of farmers into small locally-based companies in an attempt to put farming in the country on a sound business footing.

Mr Van Niekerk said that on May 4 last year the total farming debt was R206,9 million and agricultural debt had increased by 31% from 1982 to 1984.

White farmers had received R23,4 million in subsidies in 1983 and R13,2 million last year.

Mr Van Niekerk said agricultural unions should not exist simply for negotiating subsidies with the government. How many farmers belonged to a chamber of commerce or did they rather belong to an agricultural union to form a united front to get more subsidies, he wanted to know.

How many new corporations would be created to protect the market before we realise that the corporation must be run on economic principles and must make a profit?

How many more meat factories must we take over in order to keep out com-

petition before we realise that this also contradicts the market system?.

Mr Van Niekerk said a positive suggestion would be for about 10 to 15 farmers in the same geographical area to get together and form a private company.

These companies could compete for marketing permits from the Meat Board which would be awarded to the company itself and not individual farmers.

The permits would be transferrable to the shareholders of the company.

The system would enable the Meat Board to exercise greater control over permits without unnecessary restrictions on farmers who at present could not transfer permits which they were unable to use themselves.

Private companies would mean that in times of drought, shareholders could buy supplies more cost-effectively and farmers would be less dependent on the State.

The companies would have greater liquidity because shareholders could reinvest some of their

profits in the company, they would also be more independent and could compete better for markets.

Mr Van Niekerk said farmers would also benefit from joining chambers of commerce as this could cut some costs, would keep farmers up to date with latest business trends and could provide greater negotiating power with the government.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

DETENTIONS IN NORTH--Windhoek--Eight people, including a Lutheran minister and three schoolteachers, have been detained under wide-reaching security laws by South Africa forces in Namibia, a Church leader reported yesterday. The Rev Abisai Shejavali, General Secretary of the Namibia Council of Churches, said the detainees were picked up between 22 and 29 July at their homes or schools--all at centres in northern Namibia, near the border with Angola. He said the detainees included the Rev Paulus Musheko, a Lutheran minister at Olupandu, about 15km from the Angolan leader. Others were a Post Office worker and his wife, a nurse and the wife of one of the detained teachers, said Rev Shejavali.--SAPA-AP [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Aug 85 p 1]

CONCORDIA COLLEGE PUPILS--There are five white pupils at Windhoek's Concordia College, the Minister of Education, Mr Andrew Matjila, said in the National Assembly yesterday. Replying to questions tabled by Mr Daan Opperman (NP), Mr Matjila said none of the white pupils were hostel boarders. He said there were 74 pupils in Standard 10 at the school and there had been 166 pupils in Standard 8 at the school's inception in 1983. In Standard 8 in 1983 the failure rate was 13.1 percent, in Standard 9 in 1984 it had been 3.4 percent and the number of drop-outs from the school was 54 in 1983 and 110 last year. The total number of hostel boarders was 179 and the average cost per boarder was R803. Mr Matjila said 424 students had enrolled at the academy this year for tertiary studies, of which 234 were following teaching courses. The ethnic breakdown of these candidates was as follows: Whites 449; Basters 128; Caprivians 9; Damaras 107; Hereros 177; Kavangos 32; Coloureds 238; Namas 49; Tswanas 20; Owambos 67 and other groups 25. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Jul 85 p 3]

KHOMASDAL ROAD-TARRING--Over R1 million for an extensive road-tarring programme in Khomasdal was approved by the Windhoek City Council last night. R1,050,000 was allocated for work to be carried out by the Municipality during the 1985/86 financial year. In determining the priority of which roads should be tarred, factors considered included the position of schools, shops, the volume of traffic and traffic flow. The roads to be affected are Dodge, Kroon, Chrysler, Diamant, Franc, Floryn, Dollar, Pond Jasmyn, Asblom, Angelier, Aandblom, Aster, Dahlia, Roos, Ranonkel, Hibiskus, Protea, Karlien, Gladiola, Dairy, Malva and Pronkertjie. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Aug 85 p 3]

KATIMA ON MAINLINE--The main telephone trunk route from Katima Mulilo to Rundu and Grootfontein has been completed and was commissioned on a trial basis from 23 July, according to a press statement released by the Post Office. The official commissioning of the route has been scheduled for 5 September. The physical trunk route of 522km is one of the longest in the world, took three years to construct and cost R2,706,000. Although this would improve the quality of service and eliminate past problems, direct dialing to Katima Mulilo was still not available, the statement said. Calls must be booked through the local exchange. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Aug 85 p 3]

FISHING CONCESSIONS--Windhoek--Namibian and South African delegations held talks in Windhoek on Friday on the allocation of fishing concessions along the Territory's coast, the SWABC reported. Mr Piet Kruger headed the Namibian delegation and the Chief Director of Marine Development, Dr J Serfontein, headed South Africa's representatives. The Director of Sea Fisheries in Namibia, Dr Jan Jurgens described the talks as "very important" as fishing concessions will be renewed at the end of the year. The results of Friday's meeting will not be announced before the South African Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mr John Wiley had been informed of what was said.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 85 p 4]

CSO: 3400/920

NIGERIA

NIGER STATE AIDS SOUTHERN AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 28 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Musa Ilallah]

[Text]

THE people of Niger State last week in Minna contributed ₦17,530 to the coffers of South African Relief Fund to aid liberation movements in their struggle against the racist South African government. This represents a significant improvement as only ₦7,200 was contributed at a similar launching of the fund in the state in 1977.

In a speech at the launching ceremony, the acting governor of the state Lt. Col. Adebajo Idowu, observed that the racists in South Africa would not change their policies until a "counter force" compelled them to do so.

In his speech, the State Commissioner of Information, Sports, Youth and Culture. Alhaji Musa Mohammed Zogo remarked that Africans owe it a duty to themselves to liberate their brothers and sisters in Southern Africa from the evils of racial degradation in order to exterminate apartheid in the country.

According to the Commissioner, the raising of the fund will go a long way in ameliorating the hardships and untold sufferings to which blacks are subjected to by the oppressive regime.

Also speaking at the occasion, the Provost of the College of Education, Minna, Niger State, Dr. Umar Sani Sanda Ahmad observed that the only solution to apartheid is for blacks in Southern Africa to resort to open guerilla warfare against the minority white regime.

Dr. Sanda who was the guest speaker at the ceremony advised that the "blacks should freely use bombs, grenades, chemical and biological weapons to destroy white urban centres in South Africa".

The Provost appealed to the Federal Military Government to pursue a policy of arms build up that will eventually contribute effectively to the liberation of the black race from humiliations of racial discrimination.

"Black governments throughout the world should set up a South Africa Bank aimed at developing black economy in South Africa", Dr. Sanda advised.

He urged states to think of creating huge confederations out of existing smaller states with a view to pulling their financial and human resources together for the purpose of repelling external aggression, and above all destroying apartheid and economic imperialism.

NIGERIA

NAVY TAKES COST-SAVING MEASURES

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Jul 85 p 24

[Text]

In an effort to reduce cost, officers in the Nigerian Navy will henceforth not have their uniforms sewn at government expense. Rather, they will be given materials to be sewn at their own expense by approved naval tailors.

The new measure is contained in the latest edition of the quarterly magazine of the Nigerian Navy, "The Sailor".

Those exempted and who could enjoy government sponsorship in the sewing of their uniforms are, naval ratings, cadets, midshipmen and newly commissioned Sub-Lieute-

nants and Lieutenants (first issue only).

The move according to the Chief of Logistics of the Navy, Commodore O. P. Fingesi was taken to cut down cost.

And in a bid to enforce strict military discipline in the dressing patterns of its female officers and ratings it was disclosed that the Naval Headquarters has ordered that its female officers and ratings should no longer wear ear rings with service uniforms.

The directive however allows them to wear approved anchor ear

rings when in a mess dress.

The anchor is a major symbol of the Nigerian Navy.

Also quoting a recent Nigerian Navy order, the magazine disclosed that "any naval personnel or family who cannot be cured of an ailment in Nigeria stands the chance of going abroad if deemed necessary".

It revealed that to be eligible for such overseas treatment, the patient must be referred by a naval medical doctor firstly to an appropriate specialist in Nigeria and if he cannot cope may recommend treatment abroad.

CSO: 3400/896

TRADITIONAL RULERS TO STEER CLEAR OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Federal Military Government has accepted the recommendation of the Dasuki Committee on Local Governments to insulate traditional rulers from partisan politics.

A whitepaper on the local government review committee published in Lagos yesterday said traditional rulers themselves should help in this direction by declining roles that were openly partisan.

Traditional rulers were urged to steer clear of political affairs of local governments.

The whitepaper on the 20-man committee's report which was set up last May said the government agreed that "judging from recent social and religious unrest, there can be no doubt that they should be allowed a more significant role in matters of social and cultural nature."

Another recommendation which was accepted was that in order to reduce or remove the incidence of politically motivated appointments, the laws for appointments, removals, and depositions of traditional rulers should strictly be complied with by all concerned.

The government also accepted the establishment of emirate and traditional councils where they were consistent with the tradition and customs of the people and that "they should be established on the lines of options provided in paragraph 19 of the guidelines of the local government reform of 1976."

Subject to the peculiarities of each state, government accepted that traditional authorities through traditional councils should not be hindered from performing the following functions."

- * To formulate general proposals as advised to local governments.
- * To harmonise the activities of local government councils through discussions of problems affecting them.
- * To give advice as well as guidance to them and
- * To determine religious matters where appropriate.

The government also accepted that (a) copies of draft development plans and bye-laws proposed by local government councils should be made available to the traditional councils for comment before approval, (2) change of name of state 'Council of Chiefs' to 'State Council of Traditional rulers' and (3) every traditional ruler should lend his support to accelerate mass mobilisation of people for active participation in community development programme.

The government rejected a recommendation that where recognised traditional rulers were not being remunerated, states and local governments should be allowed to use their discretion in determining which traditional ruler should be remunerated on the basis of local conditions and economic realities.

NIGERIA

BAUCHI GOVERNMENT TO REGULATE RELIGIOUS PREACHING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jul 85 p 16

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text]

ANY religious denomination in Bauchi State caught using electronics to broadcast insulting, provocative messages or use abusive language to incite contempt would be banned from using such electronics completely.

This is one of the provisions contained in Religious Preaching Edict 1985, already signed by the state Governor, Brigadier Mohammed Sani Sami, and made known to newsmen in Bauchi by the Solicitor-General, Alhaji Hassan S. Mohammed, on Thursday.

The edict, which is to regulate religious preaching in the state, provides for Islamic and Christian religious preaching committees at emirate or traditional council areas.

The Islamic Religious Committee consists of: the emir, chief or principal chief as chairman, members are: chief Imam in the headquarters of local government area, divisional police officer or divisional police officers of local government area or areas.

Others are: officer or officers in charge of Nigerian Security Organisation in the local government area or areas and not less than six other members whom shall be Islamic religious scholars of high repute to be appointed by the governor in consultation with the relevant emirate or traditional council.

The Christian Religious Committee also consists of the emir, chief or principal chief as chairman, the DPO or DPOs in the local government council area or areas.

Others are officer or officers in charge of the Nigerian Security Organisation in the local government area/areas, and not less than six other members who shall be Christian religious scholars of high repute to be appointed by the governor in consultation with the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN).

The functions of the committees are: receipt of application for preaching licence, determining and regulating the qualifications required for any person to become a religious preacher.

They are also to consider and approve application of persons wishing to become preachers, to issue licence to any person qualified to become a religious preacher, and to open and keep register of preachers granted such licenses.

The edict provides that the playing of religious cassettes and the use of loud speakers, amplifiers and other electronic equipment in public places, or residential buildings or places of worship in such a way that would constitute public insults or incite contempt of any religious denomination in such a manner that would likely lead to disorder attracts 300 Naira fine or six months' imprisonment or both.

Similarly, any body who aids, abets, or counsels the use of the electronics against the provision of the edict would be fined 200 Naira or three months' imprisonment or both.

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT TO MERGE CUSTOMS, IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Federal Military Government has decided to merge the Department of Customs and Excise with the Immigration Department, a white paper on the study group on Customs and Excise has said.

According to the white paper released in Lagos yesterday, the Federal Government decided to merge the two departments because of their inter-related functions.

The white paper said to this end, the Customs and Management Act Number 55 of 1958 would be reviewed and replaced with a new body to be known as Customs and Immigration Board.

The Study Group on Customs and Smuggling was set up last September 4 with Alhaji Yahaya Gusau as its chairman.

The study group had recommended that membership of the Customs and Immigration Service Commission should be made up of a chairman who should be a private person of proven integrity appointed by the Head of State and its members made up of a Director-General of Customs, a police officer, a member from the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry as well as Transport and Aviation.

Other five members of the board, the study group recommended should be appointed from outside the civil service.

The White Paper however said the government did not accept redesignation of the Director of Customs and Excise to Director-General.

The government said the board should be made up of the minister responsible for customs and excise and immigration matters who would be the chairman.

Government said other members of the proposed board would be made up of the Director of Customs and Excise, Director of Immigration, a representative of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Transport and Aviation as well as Internal Affairs.

Others would be two members appointed from outside the civil service and an administrative secretary, the whitepaper said.

The government also accepted the recommendations that the functions of the management committee should be constituted to make it more purposeful and that the membership should include a Director-General who would be its chairman while other members would be a director, legal adviser and head of accounting unit of the customs department.

The government also accepted the recommendation that the functions of the management committee should include appointment of junior officers on Grade Level 01-06, disciplinary matters for those grade officers, implementation of the policy laid down by the commission, approval of payment of award to the officers subject to the decision establishing the proposed board.

The White Paper also said the government accepted the recommendation that the Director of Customs and Excise should be placed on Grade Level 17.

It said the government had directed the establishment and

training department of the office of the Secretary to the Federal Military Government and Head of Service to undertake the necessary study and make appropriate recommendation in respect of the salary grade.

The government also agreed with the recommendation that the post of Deputy Director of the department should be renamed director and that there should be six posts of directors on Grade Level 16, 18 posts of assistant directors on Grade Level 15 and 40 controllers of customs and excise.

The White Paper said that the government had also directed that the recommendation should be studied and appropriate recommendation made by the establishment and training department of the office of the Secretary to the Federal Military Government.

NIGERIA

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT TO BE SUPPLIED WITH ARMS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jul 85 p 10

[Article by Tajudeen Yusuff]

[Text]

THE Department of Customs and Excise will now be supplied with armouries, sufficient arms and ammunition consistent with its status as a para-military organisation and the needs of the department.

This followed the acceptance by the Federal Government of the various recommendations made by the study group on customs and smuggling to combat the nation-wide menace of smugglers.

In a white paper issued in Lagos on Wednesday on the report of the study group, the federal government also accepted to supply the department with fast patrol boats and mandated it to establish a liaison with the navy, the air force and other security agencies for additional assistance.

As a result of the development, the Customs and Excise Department will now have access to helicopters and light air-craft for its operations.

According to the white paper, the government would in addition to improving the physical requirements of the department also institute planned training facilities to improve professional efficiency of customs staff.

On the fate of existing staff of the department found wanting in the knowledge of their functions, the government accepted the

recommendation of the study group to screen them through organised tests. Those who could not meet up with the required standard would be sent back for retraining.

The government however said that the staff of the department found still deficient at the end of the re-training would be removed.

In the bid to insulate the department from undue interference by other statutory bodies, the government accepted the recommendations of the study group relating to the restructuring of the department, and the setting up of the customs and immigration board. The board would, among others, expedite action on promotion of eligible officers in the department and also remove bottlenecks caused by reference of customs personnel matters to the civil service commission.

Meanwhile, the government has said it would not deviate from the present practice of placing all trade goods under licence.

This is because the policy 'is aimed at preventing the battered economy of this country.' This was sequel to the rejection of a recommendation of the study group which called on the federal government to consider the present practice of placing all trade goods under licence and to urgently remove some of the items to open general licence.

NIGERIA

BUHARI INSISTS NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF WILL CONTINUE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jul 85 p 16

[Text]

NIGERIA would not give up negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, (IMF), the Head of State. Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, has said.

He said on a Radio Nigeria Kaduna interview that negotiations would continue until right terms were agreed upon.

"When you are negotiating you don't lose your patience. When there is tension, you break and then you resume again, that is how you get things right," he remarked.

General Buhari said the government had no confidence in trustees and business communities who might wish to play the role of the IMF.

He said not much progress had been made in negotiations with IMF because of three "fundamental differences" — devaluation, trade liberalisation and removal of petroleum subsidies.

He said the government believed it was not necessary to devalue to the extent (60 per cent) required by the IMF in the first instance, adding that he thought the IMF should have agreed with gradual devaluation.

The IMF was also still insisting on trade liberalisation and removing petroleum subsidies each of which, the Head of State said, was "fraught with danger".

The IMF conditions, he observed, would create inflation, make workers demand more pay and make the government print "more useless currency which is not backed by sufficient foreign exchange."

He said the IMF might have realised that there was no point liberalising trade when there was no foreign exchange and stressed that the government firmly believed in controlling imports into the country.

"If you allow Nigerians an open license for handkerchiefs, they will bring two billion Naira handkerchiefs in one year, whether it is the handkerchief they brought or the money they take out, this is how the economy was ruined", General Buhari stated.

He said while reconciling our foreign debt in trade arrears, a lot of people had refused to come out and explain the goods they claimed to have brought into the country.

He said trade arrears not involving government financial agencies now amounted to about five billion dollars (about N4.5 billion) and were the main problem behind unavailability of foreign credit facilities.

NIGERIA

BUHARI STRESSES INEVITABLE FAILURE OF APARTHEID

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Jul 85 pp 1, 8

[Text]

THE Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari said in Lagos yesterday that the apartheid system in South Africa would crumble one way or the other.

He expressed the view while receiving the outgoing Australian High Commissioner to Nigeria, Mr. A. R. Taylor at Dodan Barracks.

General Buhari said that armed struggle and economic sanctions were the only means to force the racist regime in South Africa to negotiate for a peaceful end to the inhuman system.

He said that it was unfortunate that the blacks in South Africa were sacrificing many lives in order to achieve freedom, but emphasised that Africa had made such sacrifices to liberate itself.

The Head of State thanked the Australian Government for the measures it was taking against South Africa especially in areas of investment and sports.

General Buhari said that Western countries should realise that economic sanction was a more honourable means of bringing the racist regime to negotiation adding that the alternative was continued violence until the system collapsed.

Nigeria, General Buhari said, had been consistent

and would remain opposed to apartheid, irrespective of the type of government in power.

On the last OAU summit, the Head of State said that the member-states were happy that the organisation had passed the stage of rhetorics and all members were prepared to take corrective measures to save the economy of the continent.

The outgoing high commissioner told General Buhari that the Australian Government was happy with the way Nigeria-Australia relations were developing, emphasising the co-operation, especially in agric had been outstanding.

Mr. Taylor said that Australia welcomed and valued the exchange of views it held regularly on mutual matters with Nigeria adding that she was happy with the measure being taken by the present administration

NIGERIA

MANUFACTURING OF MILITARY HARDWARE WITH KOREA DISCUSSED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jul 85 p 7

[Article by Olu Adebayo]

[Text]

NIGERIA and Republic of Korea are exploring the possibility of joint manufacturing of military hardware as part of a comprehensive co-operation pact.

Minister of Defence, Major General Domkat Bali who disclosed this in Lagos said however that Nigeria would rather prefer that such co-operation agreement did not involve a third party.

He told visiting Korean Chief of Army Staff, General Ho-Yong Chung who paid him a courtesy call that earlier contacts on the issue had usually stalled over what appeared to be an inevitable United States link.

The Republic of Korea and the United States have very strong military ties dating back to the early fifties when a United States led United Nations force quelled a communist-backed North Korean invasion of the south.

Although the Korean military industry have experienced rapid growth over the year, its ability to export hardware had been handicapped by the military pact with the United States.

General Bali also told his guest that Nigeria was interested in Korean assistance in the training of special formations in the army.

General Ho-Yong told his host that he was in Nigeria to seek ways of broadening areas of co-operation between the two countries.

"We have come to let you know what we can do for you and what we cannot," he said.

NIGERIA

SOLDIERS ASSURED OF MODERN WEAPONRY TRAINING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jul 85 p 11

[Article by Mathew Onwudinjo]

[Text]

THE Nigerian Army is ready more than ever before to provide its personnel with modern weaponry and the best of training, Commandant of the Command and Staff College Jaji, Major-General Paul Omu, said in Zaria at the weekend.

General Omu said that it was in pursuance of these objectives that the Army has kept up frequent exercises for its members in various locations in the country in order to test their operational efficiency so as to ensure the attainment of high combat capability.

Addressing 786 recruits of the 19th regular intake who passed out at the end of a six-month intensive training at the Nigerian Army Depot, the commandant noted that the Army had attained yet, a step further in its manpower production endeavour and the determination to enlist into its fold, literate, able-bodied and knowledgeable young men and women.

He reminded the graduands that a great degree of high standard performance was expected from them, bearing in mind their age and level of enlightenment.

He commended the comman-

dant, officers and instructors for a job well done, saying he was impressed by the smart turn-out and excellent drill all of which reflected the quality of training that was associated with the Army Depot, Zaria.

The highlight of the occasion was the presentation of trophies to well-performed graduands, among them were three graduands who received trophies in shooting, cross-country race and in army drills.

Miss Angela Fada received a trophy as the best female recruit in shooting while the trophy for the best recruit in drills went to Mr. Edu Anson.

CSO: 3400/900

NIGERIA

LABOR LEADER CHIROMA CLAIMS WORKERS PUSHED TO WALL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Ibrahim Salihu]

[Text]

THE President of the Nigerian Labour Congress, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, has said Nigerian workers have been pushed to the wall and they would decide what action to take if the current retrenchment went on.

He said workers would no longer tolerate further retrenchments either in the public or private sector.

The NLC President was speaking while on a courtesy call on the Governor of Sokoto State, Brigadier Garba Duba on Wednesday. He said workers were the backbone of the economy and deserved to be treated with more seriousness by the government.

He said the government being the largest employer of labour was to blame for the present predicament of workers.

Alhaji Ali said the introduction of school fees in Sokoto State was a disservice to the state and the nation, and called for the abolition of these fees to enable children of the less privileged in the society attend school.

The NLC boss said the congress had received one million Naira from the Federal Military Government to enable it build ware-houses and co-operative stores throughout the nation for effective distribution of essential goods to workers.

Governor Duba, however, said the retrenchment carried out by the present administration was justifiable. He said before the reorganisation, there were overstaffing, redundancy and non-productivity on a wide scale.

The governor said the state had been spending 65 per cent of its resources to pay salaries. He also said the introduction of school fees in the state was to commit parents fully in the education of their children.

He said the government spends 670 Naira per annum per student, which was incomparable with the 36 Naira fee being charged on every school child.

Alhaji Ali later presented four booklets containing the NLC's blue-print for the revamping of the economy and tackling other national problems. Sokoto State was the ninth visited by the NLC President.

NIGERIA

NADAMA RECEIVES LIFE IMPRISONMENT, FINES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Tawey Zakka]

[Excerpt]

FORMER Sokoto State Governor, Dr. Garba Nadama, is to spend the rest of his life in jail, Special Military Tribunal, Kaduna Zone, pronounced yesterday.

In addition, Dr. Nadama is to pay to the Federal Government over 4.774 million Naira he corruptly amassed while in office.

The tribunal found him guilty on three of the four charges. He was freed on the count that charged him with breaching the code of conduct for public officers by accepting a one million Naira kickback on a road contract awarded by the Sokoto State Government.

According to tribunal Chairman, Brigadier Peter Adomokai, that count amounted to "double jeopardy" as it had been covered by another count.

The first of the three counts on which the tribunal held Dr. Nadama guilty was that he corruptly enriched himself by accepting one million Naira from one Mr. Sarit Kumar

Roy of Roads Nigeria Limited through his nephew, Alhaji Umaru Garba on a contract for the construction of Rabah Gandi-Bakura Road.

The second was that he knowingly made a false declaration of his assets valued at over 904,000 Naira on the Declaration of Assets Form B in Lagos on May 2 last year.

The third count read that Dr. Nadama made a false declaration of stocks and shares worth about 2.87 million Naira which were held by the former governor's nephew on his behalf in the International Bank for West Africa Ltd. (IBWA) and First Bank (Nigeria) Ltd., both in Sokoto.

Dr. Nadama was sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment each on the first two counts and life imprisonment on the third. The sentences, however, according to Brigadier Adomokai would run concurrently.

NIGERIA

UNDERGROUND ARMS SMUGGLING ROUTE DISCOVERED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 23 Jul 85 p 16

[Article by Ike Okonkwo]

[Text]

A MAJOR supply outlet of sophisticated arms and ammunition to the underworld has been discovered in Otukpo, Benue state.

A combined team of postal services staff, security personnel and crack detectives, swoop-

ed on a neatly dressed young man as he took delivery of a large quantity of live ammunition from Otukpo Post Office.

A competent post office source hinted that the ammunition numbering 658 rounds was concealed carefully inside a zink-like box.

My source noted: "It would only take a vigilant eye to detect the funny package and tip off law-enforcement officers".

The box was neatly stacked with books before the ammunition was packed in the centre and books were again used to cover the top of the package, he explained.

The man who was arrested in connection with arms deal, said it was meant for somebody residing in the United States of America. The police public relations officer for Benue police command, Mr Michael Nwosisi, confirmed the

incident, and added that the police in the state believed it had smashed a major supply route of ammunition to men of the underworld.

No doubt, it could not be entirely ruled out that some arms and ammunition have found their way into the country through the use of post office services, the public relations officer said.

He said that the police also believed that some robbers operating with sophisticated weapons received their supplies from the suspect and his likes.

Mr Nwosisi called for increased co-operation from the public, pointing out that the police would not relent their effort to flush out undesirable elements in the society.

NIGERIA

BORDER ZONE CREATION TO CURB SMUGGLING

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Jul 85 p 24

[Text]

A BUFFER zone of 500 metres will soon be created at the Nigerian end of the country's borders to check smuggling.

In addition, the Federal Government has decided to hold consultations with neighbouring countries "with a view to persuading them to have 500 metre buffer zone on their side as well."

Further, anti-smuggling committees are to be established both at the state and local government levels.

These were the highlights of the government's white paper on the report of the panel on customs and smuggling. According to the paper houses would not be allowed to be erected within the 500-metre buffer zone while the government should provide well defined pillars at the border point.

It was also stated that only a few road should be built at the frontiers, and such construction would have to be approved by the Federal Government.

All illegal motorable roads must be closed with the co-operation of the appropriate local government.

The government white paper said that the anti-smuggling committee which had been approved to be set up would work in an "advisory capacity" and

would report to the board of Customs and Immigration.

In a bid to reduce the case for imported goods and thus minimise smuggling activities, government has decided to embark on a

national enlightenment campaign to achieve these goals.

For this purpose, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been directed to put pressure on the Standard Organisation of Nigeria "to ensure that the quality of locally manufactured products met the minimum standard to enable Nigerians to develop interest in patronising made in Nigeria goods.

The Federal Government, however, rejected a proposal by the panel to remove some trade goods under licence to open general licence.

According to the white paper, the Federal Government said it would not deviate from the present policy "which is aimed at preventing the battered economy of this country."

On the panel's call for increase trade liberalisation with Nigeria's neighbouring state and the lowering of tariffs, the government said that such move would be effected in accordance with the provision of the relevant ECOWAS protocol and other bilateral agreements.

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT TO SHUT 'ERRING' NEWSPAPERS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jul 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

PRIVATE newspapers which "over-step their bounds" would be closed down, the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, has warned.

General Buhari said on a special Radio Nigeria, Kaduna interview that the government was watching with keen interest the views expressed by such newspapers in the light of Decree Four.

"We will not allow irresponsible views capable of creating trouble or instability in whatever form to be published by these private newspapers" he asserted.

Criticism centered on issues which violate national security or threaten stability would lead to closure of the offending newspaper house, General Buhari said adding that however, constructive criticism of government action would not be regarded as an

offence.

He said the fact that most of the private newspapers were owned by people from the southern part of the country should not be a source of worry for people in other parts of the country which have no private newspapers.

He said the government would not allow private newspapers to publish news and views against public interest.

General Buhari was of the view that it would take time before government and the press would be satisfied with each other but said the Nigerian press could still be more objective in reporting.

He said the press should not depend entirely on hand-outs nor should it be at the mercy of officials whom it suspects were not telling it what the government was doing.

This was why the government prepared press releases on its activities for public consumption.

The government, he explained, was trying to encourage journalists to be objective by insisting that they cross-check any news capable of damaging an individual or the government while avoiding news which could jeopardise national security.

CSO: 3400/898

NIGERIA

MERCEDES TRUCKING COMPANY FALLS SHORT OF EXPECTATIONS

Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English 29 Jul 85 p 31

[Article by Lawson Omokhodion]

[Text]

A familiar star welcomes you into the premises of the Anambra Motor Manufacturing Company Limited (ANAMMCO). Sitting quietly on an approximately 100 hectares of land in the pleasant sun of Emene Industrial Layout, Enugu, Anambra State, ANAMMCO represents an unfulfilled dream.

ANAMMCO, founded in 1977, was officially opened in 1980, amid the usual fanfare to assemble trucks. Daimler-Benz of West Germany owns 40 percent of the company shares, Federal Government 35 percent, Anambra State government 12½ percent, Imo and Rivers states, 2½ percent each, and 16 other Nigerians own .09 percent each.

Strategic positions, such as managing director, technical manager, financial manager, financial controller, quality control manager and production manager in the company are held by Germans. J. Wagner, the managing director, was not available to answer questions on plans to indigenise the strategic positions in the company. But an insider believes that the longer the Germans stay, the better. "Nigerians," he said, "have a way of polarising corporate activities."

When it was opened in 1980, ANAMMCO was expected to produce 34 trucks per day. It achieved that level in 1982. But now, it turns out only 16 trucks per day. With reduced production, the staff strength that reached its highest at 1,500 in 1982 has been steadily cut down to 880.

If conditions worsen, more employees will be sacked. The import licence situation does not give any cheers. In 1984

ANAMMCO requested for N100 million worth of import licence. It received only N68.3 million. By the end of last June 1985, the company had only received import licence for N25 million. It may not receive more than N50 million in allocation for this year. Company staff complain that the abuses to which import licence issuance was subjected to under the civilian regime are still common-place. Some "fast" hands get such licence and import bogus Mercedes spare parts, they said.

ANAMMCO has the sole right to distribute and sell Mercedes Benz spare parts in Nigeria. By the terms of the joint venture agreement, Daimler-Benz is banned from selling spare parts to independent Nigerian importers. But it is generally believed that Mercedes spare parts described as "fake" find their way into Nigeria. ANAMMCO says its greatest blessing is the spare parts section. In 1983, the company constructed an ultra-modern spare parts warehouse at a cost of five million naira. It is claimed that because of stock of spare parts, the company is able to retain a 53 percent share of the motor truck market in Nigeria and easily beats Leyland, Steyr, Federated Motors and National Trucks Manufacturing Company.

In 1982, ANAMMCO was reported to have made a profit of N6.7 million. No evidence of dividend payment exists. The company apparently ploughed back the profit for internal growth. In 1983, it expanded the staff canteen service at the cost of N1.5 million.

The company's plan to assemble

Mercedes 200 and 230E saloon cars has not materialised, although former President Shehu Shagari gave a go-ahead order in 1983.

Newswatch gathered that approval has already been given for ANAMMCO to assemble and market a commuter type inter-city bus, to compete with the popular Toyota Hiace model. If indications coming from the company are reliable, transporters might be getting a new option very soon.

The company is not quite sure what to do about the question of obtaining a sizeable proportion of its industrial raw materials locally. Virtually all parts to be assembled are imported as completely knocked down (CKD) from West Germany. Only tyres are obtained in Nigeria and suppliers are believed to be lagging behind in meeting deliveries. About six Nigerian firms were recently given contracts to supply glass, bulbs and a few other items.

While the opinion is common that interference by Anambra State government is almost non-existent, the company shakes under the weight of intra-ethnic politics. The division within the management ranks along such lines is palpable and it was explained that the number of previously highly placed but now retired civil servants working in the company makes the situation unhealthy and destructively competitive. Obviously, the absence of a blow-out does suggest that the ill-effects of such divisions are being taken care of.

CSO: 3400/898

NIGERIA

AGRICULTURAL FOREIGN INVESTMENT NOW PEGGED AT 40 PERCENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jul 85 pp 1, 11

[Text]

FOREIGN investment in agriculture would now be limited to 40 per cent instead of 80 per cent in accordance with the provision of the Enterprises Promotion Decree. Head of State. Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, has told Radio Nigeria, Kaduna.

He said the initial policy of conceding 80 per cent investment to foreigners was opposed after exhaustive debate among agricultural experts from all the states.

General Buhari said the decision to reduce foreign investment by half was taken to reconcile the matter so that government and private sector investment would be 60 per cent.

He added that the foreign investors had not responded to the new policy and it was apparent that this was because they preferred the original plan which gave them 80 per cent equity.

The head of state assured that nobody would be permitted to invest in Nigeria for nothing merely because the country was in economic difficulties and explained that any foreign investor was out to make profit and would not participate if the negotiation was too much in our favour.

He said the vast land in the country was more than enough for both foreign and local farmers and would be more beneficial to the nation, adding that people were sometimes unnecessarily apprehensive because they did not like foreigners.

Speaking on the reorganisation of River Basin Development Authorities, General Buhari explained that it was intended to cater for the small-holder farmers who produced 80 per cent of the nation's farm produce.

He said in their previous structure, the River Basin Development Authorities wasted money, resources and equipment as a result of which the government did not realize its objectives in establishing them.

With decentralisation and strict supervision, he said, the small farmer would be the center for development and could derive more benefit than allowing river basin authorities to engage in large-scale farming.

On bank loans for agriculture, the Head of State said the NACB had received government assistance to enable it disburse about one million Naira to each state pointing out that the bank was the channel for government assistance to small farmers.

Big-time farmers had been directed to negotiate for loans from commercial banks or mortgage their property, he added.

NIGERIA

CROP PRODUCTION INCREASE EXPECTED IN BAUCHI

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jul 85 p 24

[Text] CROP production in Bauchi State is expected to rise by 30 per cent this season, Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Alhaji Dahiru Jibir Gombe, has said.

Briefing newsmen in Bauchi on Monday, he attributed this anticipated increase to "the intensive extension services and the adequate supply of inputs."

The percentage of land area under cultivation, the commissioner said, increased by two per cent in all the four agricultural zones of the state.

He said an increase of 10 per cent was recorded in maize cultivation in three zones. In the northern zone with its millet concentration, a 50 per cent increase in production due to better rains, was expected.

The commissioner, however, said the forecast depended on continued good rainfall and the absence of moisture stress during critical periods of growth.

Alhaji Dahiru said 15,500 tonnes of fertilizer out of the state's allocation of 71,530 tonnes for this year from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture had arrived.

He said as a result of distribution delays from Lagos, the ministry, in conjunction with the Bauchi State Agricultural Development Programme and the Bauchi State Agricultural and Supply Company, pleaded with the Federal Ministry to allow the state to organise the haulage of its allocation, and the request was granted.

Alhaji Dahiru said in addition to fertilizer inputs, 498 ox-ploughs, 1,334 water pumps, 29 litres of herbicide and 430 tonnes of different variety of seeds were made available to farmers in the state, between April and June this year.

The total sales of fertilizer and other inputs during the period, the commissioner added, stood at 5.5 million Naira as against 7.3 million Naira for the whole of last year.

He said this was an indication of increased awareness among farmers in the use of modern inputs and techniques.

Speaking earlier on rainfall distribution, the commissioner said the total average rainfall for this season stood at 205.11mm for the state.

CSO: 3400/898

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

LEBANESE ENVOY DEFENDS COUNTRYMEN--Set to leave Nigeria in a matter of days, after representing his country for seven years, the Lebanese Ambassador, Mr Fawzi Salloukh, has put up a strong defence for the over 10,000 Lebanese living in this country and argued that "the devil is not as black as it is painted." Speaking to the DAILY STAR in Lagos, Mr Salloukh who is, by virtue of his long stay here, dean of the Arab diplomatic corps, cited the various military tribunals across the country and asked how many Lebanese had been charged with corruption and other criminal activities in comparison with other nationals so far named. The Lebanese in Nigeria have, over the years been involved in retail trade, crop purchasing, wholesale trade, importing and exporting as well as hotels, cinema development and construction. Defending them, Mr Salloukh said most of his countrymen had been law-abiding and had done genuine business and industrial development, in partnership with Nigerians and have structures left for Nigerians to inherit. "Not less than 60 percent of the industries in Kano State were established by the Lebanese," he argued. In the construction field, he said: "A glance at the commercial centres and residential areas in cities like Lagos, Ibadan (with Lebanon Street), Jos, Kano, Warri, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Sokoto, etc., bears eloquent testimony to the role of the Lebanese in this field." [By Arthur Ezenekwe] [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 23 Jul 85 p 1]

GAMBARI DEFENDS JET GIFT--External Affairs Minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, has given reasons why Nigeria chose to donate two military aircraft to Benin Republic rather than freedom fighters in South Africa. In an interview in Lagos, Dr Gambari was asked to explain the rationale behind giving the aircraft to Benin Republic that is enjoying relative peace instead of freedom fighters and the frontline states near apartheid South Africa who are daily targets of the racists regime. He said that the policy of Nigeria was based on the "concentric circle," theory which lay emphasis on our internal problems, problems of our immediate neighbours, the ECOWAS sub-region and the continent as a whole, in that order. Dr Gambari said: "I am sure the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC) are not looking for aircraft." "They are fighting guerrilla warfare and don't you forget Nigeria has interests that are diverse, South Africa is a critical area of our concern." "We will keep pressing for sanctions against the racist regime, we must allow the international community to give assistance to those who are actually fighting on the ground, because ultimately that is what matters." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Jul 85 p 32]

BENDEL SERVICING DEBT---Bendel State Government will honour all the contractual obligations including the servicing and repayment of debts inherited from the previous administrations. The state commissioner for finance and economic development, Mr Shyngle Oki, made this affirmation yesterday during the inauguration of the committee looking into the settlement of debts owed by government ministries, departments and agencies. Mr Oki told the committee that since its inception, the administration had pursued vigorously its debt-service obligation. So far, he said, N24 million debt owed to various contractors have been paid. "Government is desirous to continue with the settlement of debts owed and has made a provision of N43 million in the 1985 estimates for the purpose," Mr Oki explained. Reassuring contractors whose debts had not been settled, the commissioner said the setting up of the committee was a manifestation of government's desperate desire to pay contractors and suppliers of goods and services to government. The six man committee, headed by the permanent secretary, Ministry of Finance, Mr G.A.T. Aggreh, has four weeks within which to submit its reports. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jul 85 p 13]

NEW ENVOYS APPOINTED---The Federal Government has appointed four new heads of Nigerian diplomatic missions abroad. They are for Yugoslavia, Austria, Equatorial Guinea and Jamaica. The announcement, made in Lagos yesterday, by the Ministry of External Affairs, says that Ambassador E. O. Fowora, goes to the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, while Mr M. S. Sambo, is appointed ambassador to Austria. Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Tunde Ogheha is Nigeria's new ambassador to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea while Mr E. A. Otuokun [as printed] is the High Commissioner to Jamaica. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jul 85 p 1]

TIMES BARRED IN GONGOLA---The Gongola State Government has barred the DAILY TIMES from covering its activities over alleged adverse publicity. To this end, the state governor, Major-General Muhammadu Jega, has instructed all the ministries in the state not to invite representatives of the newspaper to any of the government's official functions. Addressing representatives of some of Nigeria's media houses, the governor named the DAILY TIMES and NEW NIGERIAN and criticised what he called publications aimed at sabotaging government's efforts. However, only the DAILY TIMES is affected by the order on the grounds of "repeated publications that misinform the public." The "embargo" would not be lifted, he directed, until the representative showed that he was a true Nigerian and patriotic. Some commissioners, permanent secretaries and the general managers of electronic media in the state were present. Replying, the DAILY TIMES reporter at the meeting told the governor that he had an interest in the state and a commitment to its development. The governor did not disclose the stories in question. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Jul 85 p 8]

GOVERNMENT BANS POLITICAL DISCUSSION---The Federal Government will not tolerate any further statement on political issues in the country, a Cabinet Office statement said yesterday. It said: "The attention of the Federal Military Government has been drawn to underground political activities and conflicting views being expressed by some Nigerians over the type of political arrangements for the administration of Nigeria in future regardless of the ban on politics. "The Federal Military Government has emphasised over and over again since its inception that its primary objective is to revive the nation's economy and to instill a sense of discipline in the body politics. The government will not get involved in any debate at the moment as to the nature of government which

Nigeria should operate or the form of its political arrangements in future. The Federal Government, therefore, deprecates the recent trend towards political controversy which is illegal but may, if allowed, distract its attention from its goals and objectives. In the circumstances, the government will not tolerate any further statement on political issues, no matter the source thereof. The general public and in particular, the Press and electronic media, are warned that any other violation of the ban against politics, will be treated as an act contrary to the public interest and prejudicial to state security within the provision of the state security (Detention of Persons Decree '84) (Decree No 2)." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Jul 85 p 1]

SLUMS CLEARED IN LAGOS--Hundreds of houses classified as illegal structures, were pulled down yesterday in two areas of Lagos--Okoko-Biriki in Ebute Metta and Oke-Arin on the Lagos Island. The demolition came barely 24 hours after Governor Gbolahan Mudashiru warned that illegal buildings in the state would be demolished in a comprehensive urban development programme. Altogether, about 10,000 residents were believed to have been displaced as caterpillars moved down hovels and shanties. A demolition squad made up of Army, Navy, Police, and council officials stood by while the operation lasted. Buildings destroyed in Ebute Metta were those at Okoko Biriki stretching from the entrance to the Lagos Third Mainland Bridge, Carter Street, Glover Street to Lagos Street. Other structures in the lagoon foreshore were affected. As the bulldozers set to work some men, women, and children scrambled to evacuate some belongings while others wept openly. At 1 p.m., only the Kingdom Hall of the Jehovah's Witnesses with approved plan DCB 0145149 was spared. An army lieutenant who supervised demolition, said that they encountered no opposition. And at Alakoro, in Oke-Arin, about 12 buildings were pulled down. All houses built under high tension electricity lines in Lagos are to be demolished, town-planning officials said yesterday. Building plans purportedly approved for such houses would also be investigated, the officials said, pointing out that the Lagos Town Planning Law forbids the erection of structures under NEPA electricity lines "whether high tension or low tension." [By Odafe Othihiwa] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Jul 85 p 24]

CSO: 3400/895

SIERRA LEONE

FINANCE MINISTER BANGALI PRESENTS NEW BUDGET

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jul 85 pp 3, 6

[Article by Eve Langba]

[Text] Less than 24 hours after being appointed Minister of Finance, Mr Joe Amara Bangali presented in Parliament on Friday what political analysts and economists termed a "workers budget."

In his hour long Budget Speech, the Minister of Finance disclosed amidst deafening applauses both from the Chamber of Parliament and the crowded gallery that the threshold limit at which resident employees start to pay income tax has been raised from Le1,800 per annum to Le2,400.

The reason, Mr Amara Bangali said, was to ease the financial burden on a large number of low income earners.

The minister also disclosed that government will increase salaries, wages and pensions of public officers with effect from 1 July, this year.

The increase, according to Mr Amara Bangali will range from 20 percent at the top to 30 percent at the bottom.

This means that personnel expenditure in 1985/86 will reach Le122.1 million as compared to Le186.7 million in the 1984/85 fiscal year.

The minister reviewed major developments in the international economic scene and highlighted those that affected our economic prospects.

He disclosed that at the last annual general meeting of the International Monetary Fund, Sierra Leone was elected to membership of the Interim Committee of the fund to represent Africa constituency(1) comprising 17 other states.

This interim committee, the minister explained, is the general policy making body of the fund and Sierra Leone's membership provides this country the opportunity to articulate the concerns of the member states.

On food production and distribution, the minister of finance said that in the field of agricultural self-sufficiency, there is still much to be desired.

Though government had in the recent past and up to this day had been importing a substantial proportion of rice to feed the nation, the system of distribution is still a lamentable state of affairs.

The problem is compounded by the fact that even with government's good intention of marketing the rice at less than cost price, the consuming public--the intended beneficiary--is denied this by distortions in the distribution mechanism.

The finance minister explained that this practice of selling rice at below cost price is an expensive issue that this nation can ill-afford.

Government is therefore reviewing this policy of rice subsidy, the financial minister said.

CSO: 3400/905

SIERRA LEONE

NEW TAX PROPOSALS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jul 85 p 6

[Text] The new tax proposals are: Customs and Excise: (a) The Import Licence fees and Invoice Entry fees on the under-mentioned luxury items are increased from 30 percent to 40 percent ad valorem. Wine, spirits, carpets, video recorders/reproducers, tape recorders, washing machines, television sets.

The export duty on diamonds and royalty on gold are increased from 3 to 5 percent, ad valorem.

Immigration, the cost of new passports is raised from Le25 to Le50, passport renewals from Le25 to Le30, multiple visas raised from Le30 to Le50, single visas from Le10 to Le20, non-citizens registration from Le10 to Le100 and non-citizens (Africans) in gold and diamond business registration raised from Le10 to Le500.

Administrator and Registrar-General's Department: land taxes (per acre) central Freetown raised from Le100 to Le300 per acre. East and West of Freetown raised from Le10 to Le150. Greater Freetown Area and other villages raised from Le20 to Le100.

Business Registration: Business name registration fees raised from Le4 to Le20, certified copy of business name fees raised from Le2 to Le10. Certified copy of application fees raised from Le2 to Le10, Sole Proprietor--Citizen registration fees raised from Le5 to Le25, Sole Proprietor--Non-citizen (African) raised from Le50 to Le300. Sole Proprietor Non-Citizen (others) raised from Le100 to Le800.

Partnerships: Domestic fees raised from Le50 to Le200, citizen fees raised from Le150 to Le400, Foreign fees raised from Le250 to Le1,000.

Companies: Domestic registration fees raised from Le50 to Le200, citizen fees raised from Le150 to Le400, Foreign fees raised from Le250 to Le1,000.

Renewal of licences: Sole proprietors--Citizens fee raised from Le5 to Le25, Sole proprietors--Non-citizens (Africans) fees raised from Le50 to Le300, Sole Proprietors--Non-Citizens (others) fees raised from Le200 to Le800.

Renewal of Licences--Companies: domestic fees raised from Le100 to Le200, citizen fees raised from Le250 to Le400, domestic fees raised from Le250 to Le400, foreign fees raised from Le500 to Le1,000.

Posts and Telecommunications: Telephone charges--public servants--the flat rate of Le6 per month charged raised to Le15 per month.

Civil Aviation: Airport tax is increased from Le15 to Le20.

Government will continue to examine and adjust the rates of fees charged for services such as external postal services, registration of legal instruments, Trade Marks, etc.

CSO: 3400/905

SIERRA LEONE

NEW CIVIL SERVICE PAY INCREASE ANNOUNCED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by Eve Langba]

[Text] The new pay increases announced recently by government is just a stop-gap measure to maintaining the living standards of the people until the outcome of the commission that will review the salary structure of the civil service, the minister of finance, Mr Joe Amara-Bangali told Parliament while winding the five-day debate on the 1985/86 budget.

The minister highlighted some of the problems facing the agricultural sector and said he was of the opinion that subsidies do not benefit the ordinary people for which they are meant citing the distribution of the staple food, rice as an example.

The minister referred to measures which the government has adopted to increase the flow of foreign exchange earnings both in the domestic and foreign sectors.

On the domestic sector, Mr Amara-Bangali said the measures include the creation of the Precious Minerals Marketing Company (PMMC) which apart from generating 18 million dollars from exports, still show hopes of increasing that amount in the next financial year.

On the mining sector, the minister told MPs that government is to review retention facilities enjoyed by mining companies. As a first step, Mr Amara-Bangali disclosed that Sierra Rutile Company has invited the government financial authorities to a meeting with the parent company in Ohio, United States, later this year to review retention policies.

In his contribution, the Parliamentary Special Assistant in the Ministry of Works, Mr Ahmed Sesay called for a policy of consolidation with regards to projects undertaken by international organisations.

Mr Sesay observed that so many internationally financed projects are abandoned and other projects started, arguing that such projects should be handled one after the other so as to ease the debt burden on the nation.

The Parliamentary Special Assistant, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Suffian Kargbo in his contribution, noted that afforestation is the immediate answer to drought and called for a legislation that will protect and improve the natural vegetation.

Mr Suffian Kargbo disclosed that the Ministry of Agriculture encourages farmers to grow at least two acres of forest trees in the farm lands in order to replace timber trees in the country.

The minister of state in the First Vice-President's Office, Mr Alex Koroma, said in his contribution that mining agreements entered into by the government have not been made public.

Mr Alex Koroma called on the Mines Minister to look into this seriously and appealed to government to consider the question of strangers in the mining areas.

On agriculture, the minister said he could not reconcile why tractors should be given to individuals when government itself finds it difficult to maintain them.

Mr Koroma observed, that half of the amount spent on salaries and wages was ungenuine and called on MPs and local authorities to be actively involved in the enumeration exercise.

The MP for Moyamba South II, Mr Alusine Deen called for the decentralisation of the chiefdoms and chiefdom revenues.

Mr Deen accused district officers and their assistants of doing very little to consolidate revenues collected.

The MP for Kenema South, Mr Leonard Fofana, observed that the ordinary increases in prices to farmers were reflective of world trade.

CSO: 3400/906

SIERRA LEONE

CUSTOMS COMPLEX TO BE CONSTRUCTED NEAR BORDER

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jul 85 p 6

[Article by Gershon Vee Porter]

[Text] A five-million Leones Customs Complex is to be constructed near the Sierra Leone, Liberia border.

The plan was disclosed by the Financial Secretary, Mr. Peter Kuyembeh in his address at Koindu Town before he declared the Koindu border opened.

Mr. Kuyembeh who was deputising the Minister of Finance said that the proposed complex which will boost the economic earning power of the area, will include a customs department immigration a police post and representatives of the Army and also of the APC to ensure a smooth and efficient running of the complex and to arrest the illegal trafficking of goods into Sierra Leone.

The Financial Secretary said that the border was closed eleven months ago, because operations in the area were not conducive to proper financial management.

Revenue was falling and the station became free for all, he added.

Mr. Kuyembeh said that after eleven months of observation, Government decided to reopen the border and to relocate and reconstruct the Custom Post.

The Minister of State for Border Security, Mr. Tamba Juana called for what he termed, "an intensified war against all those neglecting their responsibility in contribution to the nation's economic development programme:

Mr. Juana appealed to Border Guards to be vigilant and to monitor the movement of people and goods across the border.

The Financial Secretary who was accompanied on the two-day tour by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Works, Mr. Brima Sawi inspected the Customs Posts at Koindu and Buedu, the checkpoints at Koindu, Toradu and Baydu and also the site of the proposed Customs Complex few yards from the Liberian border.

Before leaving Koindu the Financial Secretary accompanied by Mr. Tamba Juana and Paramount-Chief Jusu Ganawa II of Kissi Teng Chiefdom, together with a cross section of the Koindu community visited the Koindu market.

SIERRA LEONE

BENGALI DISCUSSES REMOVAL OF SUBSIDIES ON RICE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jul 85 pp 1, 15, 16

[Text] The Minister of Finance, Mr Joe Amara-Bangali has said the removal of subsidies on rice will be carried out piece-meal so as to reduce the effect of it.

Speaking in an exclusive interview with the DAILY MAIL, Mr Amara-Bangali disclosed that the first step will be to encourage the local production of rice.

"Presently, government is encouraging the private sector and also persuading a sort of arrangement with external, bodies, friendship institutions particularly the Chinese who have assimilated a wealth of experience in growing rice to feed their teaming million to go into commercial rice production, he told a MAIL team.

"We will gradually increase the cultivation of rice particularly in areas such as Turma Bom, Bundapi, the Rombo Swamp in the Port Loko district, Mambolo area and the Little and Great Scarcies area.

"These are areas that have been identified that will grow rice in abundance to feed the entire nation and even to obtain a sizeable surplus that we could sell abroad for foreign exchange," the finance minister said.

On the question of salaries and wages of public officers, the finance minister disclosed that a committee has been set up to review the entire structure in the country and their recommendations will lead to further increases in salaries and wages.

The new minister of finance, however, lamented that the two-tier system failed because the arrangement came without a sort of anchor which would have enabled government through the Central Bank to play an interventionist role.

On devaluation, Mr Amara-Bangali said it came into existence last February because of the realisation of the potential of the dollar against all other major currencies in the world, to the extent that our rate of Le2.50 appeared to be ridiculous so we had to go to Le6.

"There again I think if we had decided earlier enough, we would not have gotten to Le6 we would have started with Le4 or Le5, particularly with the creation of the PMMC.

"What happened was that there was some amount of time lag and within that period the dollar was rising and so we finally came to the decision that we had no choice but to peg it at Le6.

"Devaluation is really not the answer; what we really need to do is to re-orientate the policies of our production so as to improve the productive capacity of the country, reduce the purchase of rice and utilise that foreign exchange to bring in other essential commodities, Mr Amara-Bangali added.

When asked what effect the devaluation has made the economy, the new finance minister said in that in the present economic setting, three months is not a realistic period to make any "realistic comment."

On the question of resurrection the National Trading Company, the new finance minister said that government was seriously thinking of it, but "we have to study the weaknesses in the NTC and see how best we could solve them, otherwise we would just compound the situation.

Mr Amara-Bangali in answering another question on price control said that the price control functions fall within the province of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

"Whatever assistance the Ministry of Finance would give should be in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

"But I want to say here that there are pre-requisites for positive control of price in any society as you require these vital factor for control.

"Firstly, we have to get the production of the goods and efficient distribution of the goods."

CSO: 3400/906

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARIES ON UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Media Views of Unrest

MB081140 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are signs that the preoccupation of the western media with unrest in South Africa in recent months is having an unexpectedly beneficial side effect. At least from this country's point of view. As a result of the mass of exposure, the traditional caricatures of the South African society and state, the simplistic images of jackbooted repression based on ignorance exploited by propaganda are starting to blur at the edges.

Inevitably greater insight into the complex reality, or be it obtained through a distorting mirror, must lead to doubts about the validity of easy political solutions that ignore fundamental factors in the problem.

The first important casualty among the misconceptions, well before the latest upheavals, was the long-nurtured myth about lack of freedom of expression in South Africa. It was destroyed by the very platforms provided in the media abroad for the most outrageous, antiestablishment utterances of black leaders. That myth, therefore, had to make way for the propagation of more sensational ones, that the South African state was comparable only to Nazi Germany, and that the army was a killing machine, that the international community had a duty to take harsh action against the country.

What is more relevant in the present situation uncovering the first falsehood led immediately to the next being exposed. It was discovered that the country's blacks were not a single uniform mass united by a political program to which all subscribed, first dramatized for overseas audiences by the large black demonstrations against Senator Kennedy's visit. The differences were driven home by visits like Chief Mongusotho Buthelezi, with the biggest pool of black constituency in the country, who was found to hold quite different views from the Tutu's on subjects like disinvestment.

But the decisive contribution had come ironically, from black militants themselves. The brutality of the methods adopted to intimidate opponents in their own communities, an irresistible attraction to sensation-seeking camera crews,

has done more to make ordinary people aware of the differences in black politics than any argument could achieve.

Returning from a visit to Britain this week, Chief Buthelezi referred to the horror with which people he had met spoke of the violence. In his statement on the state of emergency, President Reagan referred pointedly to the violence that was being waged by blacks against other blacks. The shift may be slight, but it is not insignificant. Even Mr Stephen Solarz, the man who has spearheaded the sanctions campaign against South Africa in the American House of Representatives, has softened his public stance. After a meeting with Foreign Minister Pik Botha, he told reporters he recognized the complexity of the South African situation, as well as the wide variety of views in the communities. America could not provide solutions, he added.

That, a recognition of the complexity and the inadequacy of simple solutions, is the break South Africa needs in the west. It is the essential starting point for constructive dialogue on the real issues.

Intended New Reform Plans

MB100717 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Optimism on Negotiations in South Africa"]

[Text] By week's end cautious optimism started emerging in South Africa that the long-awaited peaceful negotiating process to end the violence in the country and find a solution to the country's complex political, social, and economic problems may be in sight.

There were several pointers in this direction during the week. First, State President P.W. Botha started a series of visits to South Africa's six remaining self-governing black states for what is termed as talks with their governments against the background of continued dialogue with their leaders with a view to the social, economic, and constitutional development of South Africa along the road of stable and peaceful evolution. Later this year, talks will also be held between the South African Government and the governments of the four black states which have already taken their independence from South Africa. Talks will also take place between the government and urban black leaders in South Africa outside the black states, and any other community and church leaders denouncing violence will be consulted.

While President Botha was on his round of visits to persuade black leaders to talk, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, was getting the informal negotiating forum, announced earlier this year, for the purpose of getting leaders around a table for talks. So far the leader of the official opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, and the leader of the New Republic Party, have joined the forum and invitations will be extended to any other black, white, and brown leaders wishing to contribute.

While all these moves were going on, President Botha announced that it appeared that the emergency in 36 of the country's 265 districts appeared to be serving

its purpose in quelling the unrest. While the unrest situation was being brought under control, stability was once more returning, which is creating the climate for peaceful negotiations and progress with the reform process aimed at meeting the political, social, and economic aspirations of the country's 13 different black, white, and brown population groups.

In Europe, South Africa's foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, also started a round of discussions with American, British, Austrian, and other European government officials, with a view to informing them of the South African Government's intended new reform moves to meet the aspirations of the different population groups.

Next week President Botha will address the annual Natal congress of his ruling National Party, and South Africans are optimistic that he may announce further reforms and plans there, aimed at normalizing the situation in the country, and taking it forward to the solution the majority of South Africans want.

Student Leaders View Mandela, Others As Heroes

MB090700 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Aug 85 p 11

[Second part of two-part series on "the average student protest leader" by "Pretoria correspondent"]

[Text] Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned ANC leader, is frequently quoted by student leaders in the black townships as their idol, hero and true national leader.

This is hardly surprising in the current emotion-charged South African political situation, but it is remarkable coming from young leaders many of whom were not yet born when Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment 22 years ago.

Many of the student leaders say they have a "vague idea" of why Mandela, now at Pollsmoor prison, was sent to the Robben Island.

It does not seem to matter that they are not as familiar with the facts surrounding Mandela's imprisonment as would be expected. The important thing, they say, is that Mandela's actions challenged the might of the "apartheid South African Government" and that has earned him their respect and loyalty.

They see Mandela as the "only black leader who can unite our people and bring us our freedom."

Other names mentioned are Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association.

Some say they respect Chief Gatsha Buthelezi "as a man" but they do not regard him as a national leader because of his "involvement in homeland politics." They regard him as an ethnic leader, in spite of his past ANC connections.

They say his stand against "Pretoria-style independence for kwaZulu" is commendable but that he should "never have gotten himself into that situation."

Bishop Tutu is respected and admired for "standing up to the Government on our behalf and for not being just another pulpit preacher."

They see his leadership role as an "interim measure until Nelson Mandela gets out of prison."

They see Dr Motlana as a role model with exceptional ability to articulate the black community's problems, aspirations and yearnings. He is admired for having stood up to the Government and the Bophuthatswana citizenship it imposed on him.

Sowetan Editor Discusses Government Negotiations

MB100914 Johannesburg International Service in English 0645 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Interview with Joe Latakomo, editor of the Johannesburg's SOWETAN newspaper, by Jannie Botes on the "Africa Review" program presented by Henry Vaughan]

[Text] Mr Joe Latakomo is the editor of the Johannesburg black newspaper, the SOWETAN. We spoke to him about the current political situation in South Africa.

[Botes] Mr Latakomo, we have now in South Africa more reform than ever before in our political history. Why, now, so much violence and unrest?

[Latakomo] I think one has to look at it in perspective. What is being perceived as reform in this country by a white is not necessarily seen as being reform by blacks, and even in the typical reform situation, one historically does find that in times of reform, or in times of any change, that there is an accompaniment of violence of sorts. In our situation, it is just a matter of what black people perceive as being reform, and what whites see as being reform.

[Botes] The government's willingness to negotiate, under its reform process, is that not seen as honest by black people?

[Latakomo] I think for a long time blacks believed they had been misled by government. They have lost trust in government. Indeed, people believe that we are not even communicating, and therefore it is even difficult to start talking about negotiating. This is the problem that I believe we all face here: establishing that kind of mutual trust in each other to be able to even begin to understand each other's problems.

[Botes] The government says only one thing in terms of negotiating: renounce violence. Is that too much to ask?

[Latakomo] I do not believe it is too much to ask. The important consideration here is the context in which that particular statement was made. If I am being asked to renounce violence without knowing what I am actually going in for, certainly it would be very difficult, and this is the position in which a lot of people have found themselves. I think there is still a willingness to negotiate, but as I said earlier, there has got to be communication before negotiation.

[Botes] Are you then saying that violence is a sort of reform that should be used in South Africa?

[Latakomo] Again, one needs to look at the whole thing historically. If one looks at the ANC, which was considered as being particularly moderate in the days before it was banned, and if one looks at what led to the ANC taking up a strategy of violence, one needs to take all those factors into consideration before one judges generally whether violence is an option. I believe people in the ANC believe in negotiation. I believe that, given the opportunity, they certainly would prefer negotiation to violence. And that applies not only to the ANC, but to the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] as well.

[Botes] Now, so many of the community leaders in South Africa, and especially ethnic leaders, are seen as sellouts. Is that really fair? Don't the moderate leaders, moderate black leaders, also have something to say?

[Latakomo] Yes, moderate black leaders certainly have something to say. However, what I would suggest is that the government has let them down tremendously. Black leaders came forward for years and years and pleaded for a hearing, and they were not afforded that opportunity. And as a result, it is generally now being felt that moderation has not gotten us anywhere in years of negotiation, so people don't quite see how moderation could achieve anything now.

[Botes] On the topic of black leadership. On the news this morning we heard of black people, especially youths, looting ransacking the Indian township of Inanda. Can the negotiation process in South Africa get under way with black youths controlling townships?

[Latakomo] Again, one needs to look at the very basic reasons for this kind of anger. I am not particularly au fait with what the background to the violence in Durban is, but one must see this in the total South African situation. We have a typical situation where, years ago, when the South African government had an opportunity of creating a climate of peace, they failed to do that. A typical situation of, for lack of (?will) they lost the (?war).

[Botes] But would you then agree that the violence and unrest we have in South Africa at the moment has gotten alot more on the cards than simply justifiable political (?grievances)?

[Latakomo] I would go further and say that the violence is really a symptom of deeper frustrations about living conditions, material things, in black townships, and one need only look at the townships that are so violence-prone. One can look at Duduza, one can look at Tsakane, one can look at all the other places where there has been violence. It certainly has a lot to do with genuine grievances which people have, and of course, because of that, the situation becomes ripe for exploitation politically, and this is exactly what has happened.

[Botes] Those are black needs. What do we do about white needs, for instance, protection of white minority rights?

[Latakomo] Unfortunately we have in South Africa a situation where white South Africa has survived on the basis of a minority rule, and, quite understandably, they fear majority rule. And I am deliberately not saying black majority rule. Because of that fear, they see around every corner dangers which are generally nonexistent. I believe that we can and will, in this country, eventually get together, negotiate a settlement on the basis of give-and-take. P.W. Botha has his own constituency to protect. We believe that our leaders will have their own constituency to protect. And only through a give-and-take process of negotiation can some acceptable solution be arrived at.

Air Force Begins Exercise in Transvaal

MB081602 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The Air Force exercise "Golden Eagle" got off to a good start today on the first of a 5-day action.

An Air Force spokesman, Brigadier (Billy Steyn) said this morning's exercise went according to plan. He said the aim of exercise was to test the effectiveness of the command and control, logistical, and communications systems of the Air Force. He said despite the current economic situation the exercise could be justified in terms of cost effectiveness.

A special restricted airspace in the west of the northern Transvaal has been promulgated for the exercise.

ANC Women's Section Calls For Intensification of Struggle

EA111724 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Statement by the Women's Section of the ANC]

[Text] From [words indistinct] to all our friends of the world [words indistinct] 29th anniversary of the historic march by 20,000 women to the Union building in Pretoria, the racist administration's capital, under the banner of the Federation of the South African Women to protest against the evil system of passes and of oppressive laws. Since then, this day has been marked as South Africa Womens Day.

In 1981 the UN General Assembly declared this day as an international day of solidarity with the struggle of women in South Africa and Namibia. We mark 9 August this year when a state of emergency has been declared in 36 districts of South Africa. Hundreds of old and young men and women are detained, while many continue to be killed. Among those killed is Victoria Mxenge, whose husband Griffiths Mxenge was murdered by the racist regime 4 years ago. Victoria Mxenge, a dedicated fighter for democracy and peace in our country, was brutally shot by those in the pay of the regime.

The declaration of state of emergency is a clear admission by the regime that it is losing control. In the past months we have made important advances in making apartheid unworkable and our country ungovernable. We have been in

the forefront of this battle. The imposition of martial law in the areas of Eastern Cape, Witwatersrand, and the Vaal triangle is an effort by the regime to halt our march to freedom. It is in these areas that we fought fierce battles. The regime is losing control and thus has introduced new methods of brutal open terror to govern us.

This new situation places a big challenge on all (?of us), the women of our country. We have been organizing ourselves into women's groups in our different areas. We have to speed up this process and reach out into all parts of our country, especially the rural and Bantustan areas. We are learning that when we only have pockets of resistance, the enemy is able to clamp down on them, but when the whole country is up in arms, it is impossible for the regime to maintain any control.

We know that the apartheid regime is committed to maintaining apartheid by force of arms. This places a challenge on all to take up arms against their enemy. In the past we have used rudimentary home-made weapons like petrol bombs. Now is the time that we use modern weapons.

As we observe our national women's day, let us take the call made by Comrade President Oliver Tambo to take the struggle to the white areas and not confine it to the black townships. For us women, we must take the struggle into the houses where we are working as domestic servants. We must intensify the political struggle and register our presence in the struggle. We must continue in making apartheid in all its forms unworkable. Let us make even the new way of brutal force, unworkable by confronting the army and police [words indistinct] the time has come for all of us to intensify the struggle (?to create a) nonracial and democratic South Africa.

On this occasion, we greet the heroic women and comrades in arms of SWAPO and the People's Liberation Army, plan. We convey our greetings to the women of El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Nicaragua, Palestine, East Timor and Sadr. Our special greetings go to the women of Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana and People's Republic of Angola, with whom we continue to suffer in the common struggle against a racist tyranny. We thank our friends and supporters in the socialist countries, the Scandinavian countries, Western Europe and the Americas.

In the wake of the renewed and more fascist repression, the regime has assassinated Victoria Mxenge: Priscilla (Janah), a lawyer by profession and defendant [as heard] of those who stand opposed to racism and who have been detained. Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the wife of the life sentence-serving imprisoned leader of ANC, was also arrested and is also presently being charged with treason, together with 22 other patriots, leaders and representatives of the United Democratic Front. The list of women victims is endless.

Send your protest messages to the Pretoria administration and voice out your opposition to this fascist brutality. Send messages of solidarity to their families. We call on all freedom loving people [word indistinct] especially the ?ANC, to continue their militant opposition to the criminal apartheid regime. We call on them to pressure their governments to impose mandatory

and (?comprehensive) sanctions on the racist regime. Let us [word indistinct] (?on) the rejection of the inhuman apartheid system of the recently held Forum 85 held in Nairobi to mark the end of the UN decade for women's equality, development and peace prevail in our country. We call for the immediate release of all political prisoners and detainees. Destroy the apartheid regime. [words invernacular]. All power to the people.

Police Say 18 Arrested Since 10 Aug

MB121317 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, 12 August, SAPA--Police said today 18 people were arrested under the emergency regulations since Saturday. According to police lists of the detainees, a total of 1627 people have been arrested since the emergency was enforced 22 days ago.

A total of 805 people have been released, according to the list, although a police situation report today said the figure stood at 696.

The people arrested were named as (the numbering follows SAPA'S earlier list):

Name	Race/Sex	Magisterial District
1610 Jackson Johannes	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1611 Patrick Sojala	"	"
1612 Abraham Maneli	"	"
1613 Jojel Baka	"	"
1614 Zexolisile Grimme	"	Cradock
1615 Alfred Mzikulu	"	"
1616 Mskolie Pangiso	"	"
1617 Nonpirale Pefile	"	"
1618 Oubaas Phiri	"	Johannesburg
1619 Derek Isaacs	C/M	Uitenhage
1620 Maartin Volstruis	"	"
1621 Jack Salter	W/M	"
1622 Martin Goliat	C/M	"
1623 Isac Tsotetsi	B/M	Benoni
1624 Mphumzi Ntanjana	"	Port Elizabeth
1625 Stanley File	"	Uitenhage
1626 Zamile Tapi	"	"
1627 Vuyisile Spogfer	"	"

The names of the 69 people released since Saturday are (the numbering follows SAPA'S earlier list):

Name	(No. on arrest list)	Magisterial District
737 John Danati	(958)	Port Elizabeth
738 Albert Ngqokwe	(959)	"
739 Albert Tjibilika	(960)	"
740 Sipo Kofele	(961)	"

741	Barnabas Kuse	(962)	Port Elizabeth
742	Wilson Gidana	(963)	"
743	Kenneth Funde	(964)	"
744	Thazamile Thokana	(965)	"
745	Mbaneli Tyokala	(966)	"
746	Khajaetho Ngquni	(967)	"
747	Amos Sakata	(968)	"
748	John Sokopa	(969)	"
749	Nomelice Moleis	(970)	"
750	Bomgoan Mhlaba	(971)	"
751	Loyiso Yافت	(972)	"
752	Vuwisile Nohiva	(973)	"
753	Michael Luyana	(974)	"
754	Dumisone Mali	(975)	"
755	Dawid Mkungwane	(976)	"
756	Alfred Mba	(977)	"
757	Isaac Jordaan	(978)	"
758	Richard Mooi	(979)	"
759	Desember Gqanda	(980)	"
760	Jerimia Getshabane	(981)	Uitenhage
761	Xola Dabuba	(982)	"
762	Jacob Gqubule	(983)	"
763	Lungile Sinuku	(1016)	Port Elizabeth
764	Joseph Mangisi	(1017)	Uitenhage
765	Madoda Ndoni	(1018)	Port Elizabeth
766	Boshile Ndoni	(1019)	"
767	Lulamile Mazantzi	(1020)	"
768	James Malgas	(1021)	"
769	Jacob Muller	(1022)	"
770	Tamsanga Muetye	(1023)	"
771	Wilmot Goba	(1024)	"
772	Johannes Allers	(1025)	"
773	Nask Davids	(1026)	"
774	Dawot Sinjoto	(1040)	"
775	Wellington Vusina	(1041)	"
776	Tommy Msweswe	(1042)	"
777	Mthuthuzile Rase	(1043)	"
778	Brown Vusumi	(1044)	"
779	Thembesile Tyhuthu	(1045)	"
780	Thshala Vunbata	(1046)	"
781	Andele Fumbela	(1053)	"
782	Lizo Mengo	(1054)	"
783	Vuyani Sogcwani	(1055)	"
784	Justis Cgilitshana	(1056)	"
785	Alfred Fredericks	(1057)	"
786	Reginald Hlokoma	(1058)	"
787	Michelle Sam	(1059)	"
788	Malvern Pusani	(1060)	"
789	Joseph Siwani	(1061)	"
790	Michael Oliphant	(1062)	"
791	Sylvia Moe	(1063)	Uitenhage

792	Sipho Finda	(1067)	Fort Beaufort
793	Mongoneli Madodana	(1094)	Port Elizabeth
794	Phinoile Mgxashe	(1095)	"
795	Gideon Miqua	(1096)	"
796	Victor Cengani	(1097)	"
797	Vusumzi Ngiwiti	(1098)	"
798	Zukesani Mnyazi	(1099)	"
799	Lorrince Nose	(1100)	"
800	Mpulelo Harmans	(1101)	"
801	Boy Jack	(1102)	"
802	Zanoile Quinto	(1103)	"
803	Renwick Maxham	(1105)	Uitenhage
804	Welcome Ndamase	(1230)	Cookhouse
805	Eolane Kettle	(1065)	Fort Beaufort

Police Report 23 More Arrested

MB131248 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, 13 August, SAPA--Police said today an additional 23 people have been arrested under the emergency regulations.

According to a list of names released by the police in Pretoria, 1,650 people have been detained during the emergency.

At least 904 of these people have been released, 99 more than yesterday's figure, according to the police list, although a police situation report earlier said the release figure stood at 964 (and arrests at 1,646).

The latest people to be detained were named as (the numbering follows SAPA'S earlier list):

Name	Race/Sex	Magisterial District
1628 Bingo Sobikwa	B/M	Albany
1629 Bennie Vewe	"	"
1630 Vuyani Gatyeni	"	Port Elizabeth
1631 Johan Shamade	"	"
1632 Alfred Tempani	"	"
1633 Mphupizi Moni	"	Albany
1634 Sicero Gakana	"	"
1635 Raymond Mokgati	"	Johannesburg
1636 Ephraim Phale	"	"
1637 Donald Tsunke	"	"
1638 Alfred Magomezulu	"	"
1639 Apozpa Cheungane	"	"
1640 Daster Khubiku	"	Benoni
1641 Dimitrou Mavuso	"	Springs
1642 Victor Nuebene	"	"
1643 Eric Zwane	"	"
1644 Judith Mathodimojo	"	"

1645	Abel Moghuba	B/M	Benoni
1646	Benjamin Mcghuba	"	"
1647	Moses Dikoele	"	Vereeniging
1648	Petrus Letoa	"	"
1649	Daniel Letoa	"	"
1650	Mishack Mokogma	"	"

The names of those released are (the numbering follows SAPA'S earlier list):

Name	(No. on arrest list)	Magisterial District
806 Gavin Evans	(1306)	Johannesburg
807 Joy Harnden	(1307)	"
808 Karen Cooper	(1344)	"
809 Sophie Gomo	(1010)	Randburg
810 Graham Joseph	(1214)	Steytlerville
811 Lazarus Mcanangwa	(1266)	Benoni
812 Elkner Neondesilwa	(1267)	"
813 Constance Mehlomekulu	(1268)	"
814 Jabulani Makhafola	(1269)	"
815 Elliot Nyende	(1270)	"
816 Themba Maluleka	(1273)	"
817 Joseph Ditshego	(1219)	Springs
818 David Skosana	(1220)	"
819 Abel Mabena	(1221)	"
820 Jacob Moxoena	(1222)	"
821 Rundi Tswala	(991)	"
822 Jacob Tswane	(989)	"
823 David Nonluvu	(988)	"
824 Welcome Coangamene	(990)	"
825 Philemon Sidu	(1350, but No. does not correspond with arrest list)	
826 Jan Mobola	(1351, but No. does not correspond with arrest list)	
827 Caleb Mamatsade	(791, but No. does not correspond with arrest list)	
828 Zolile Nkamane	(1305)	Benoni
829 Job Sehlare	(1209)	Vanderbijlpark
830 Abraham Dabi	(1210)	Vereeniging
831 Suliman Khota	(1211)	"
832 Nazira Yamed	(1212)	"
833 Motumo Mohlobane	(1260)	Vanderbijlpark
834 Vuyo Gqoba	(93)	Johannesburg
835 Sebastian Reed	(205)	Cradock
836 Cecil Solo	(206)	"
837 Aubrey Matshiqi	(879)	Johannesburg
838 Norman Ngwedzene	(880)	"
839 Baleseng Mogodire	(881)	"
840 Vuzumizi Khanayile	(882)	"
841 Luyolo Nyoyane	(896)	"
842 Fezekile Tshabalala	(897)	"

843	Humphrey Tshabalala	(898)	Johannesburg
844	Jacob Ndebe	(899)	"
845	Madobanga Ledwaba	(900)	"
846	Kenneth Mahlelehlali	(1237)	Port Elizabeth
847	Themboikaja Mabala	(1238)	"
848	Khathazile Sebeko	(1239)	"
849	Xolani Mbalane	(1240)	"
850	Sydney Sionie	(1241)	"
851	Frans Konke	(1243)	"
852	Fumani Kule	(1244)	"
853	Mzikayaise Madasi	(1245)	"
854	Tembinkosi Boyana	(1246)	"
855	Sicelo Mwaxele	(1247)	"
856	Nhungisi Mzuzu	(1248)	"
857	Monwabisi Klaas	(1250)	Uitenhage
858	Liso Mthana	(1251)	"
859	Wanga Nkala	(1252)	"
860	Sicelo Ndevu	(1275)	Albany
861	Mzuzwana Mdyogolo	(1276)	"
862	Tembenkosi Myeni	(1165)	Port Elizabeth
863	Bolelo Makinka	(1166)	"
864	Bonise Ngani	(1167)	"
865	Montgomery Jola	(1168)	"
866	Sipheno Stick	(1169)	"
867	Boy Mariyesane	(1170)	"
868	William Mobinza	(1171)	"
869	Erich Frans	(1172)	"
870	Michael Qwazi	(1173)	"
871	Lizo Mbixalini	(1174)	"
872	Longele Befile	(1175)	"
873	Tato Makonywa	(1176)	"
874	Mxolisi Dabe	(1177)	"
875	Patrick Neer	(1178)	"
876	Xalane Semane	(1179)	"
877	Wellington Tshemese	(1180)	"
878	Edward Makhohlese	(1181)	"
879	Arthur Malinde	(1182)	"
880	Rockie Mama	(1183)	"
881	Venon George	(1184)	"
882	Luvujo Saleni	(1185)	"
883	Patrick Kapela	(1186)	"
884	Zweleme Chaka	(1187)	"
885	Margaret Mbeki	(1188)	"
886	Kholeka Sondani	(1189)	"
887	Nyaniso Mpulu	(1190)	Paterson
888	Stnacie Witbooi	(1192)	Uitenhage
889	Bongani Ntebe	(1193)	Port Elizabeth
890	Benjamin Muchaike	(1194)	"
891	John Senene	(1195)	"
892	Pumzile Mbonda	(1196)	"
893	Melville Mkoko	(1197)	"

894 Gladman Nhanhana	(1198)	Uitenhage
895 Andries Brown	(1242)	Port Elizabeth
896 Vuyn Dysasi	(1199)	"
897 Stanford Pikini	(1224)	"
898 Boule Melapi	(1225)	"
899 Jama Mzozojana	(1226)	"
900 Mathews Xaso	(1227)	Albany
901 Anderson Lali	(1229)	Port Elizabeth
902 Winston Mbepo	(1234)	"
903 Major Maneli	(1235)	"
904 Wujo Boqwana	(1236)	"

Police Report 30 Arrests, 148 Freed

MB141230 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1147 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, 14 Aug SAPA--Police said today 30 more people had been arrested under the emergency regulations. According to a list released by the police in Pretoria, 1,680 people have been detained during the emergency.

But 1,024 have been freed, 120 more than yesterday's figure, according to the police list, although a police situation report earlier said the release figure stood at 963 (and arrests at 1676.)

The latest people to be detained were named as (the numbering follows SAPA'S earlier list):

Name	Race/Sex	Magisterial District
1651 Danie Mahlaba	B/M	Vanderbijlpark
1652 Tempelto Manjo	"	Port Elizabeth
1653 John Mpenguli	"	"
1654 Pumzele Mgapi	"	"
1655 Mteteleli Nguru	"	"
1656 Cynthia Kwanini	B/F	"
1657 Lennox Hlalo	B/M	"
1658 Rufus Noumana	"	"
1659 Andile Noura	"	Albany
1660 Ndphumzile Mzizi	B/F	"
1661 Patrick Natsamko	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1662 (name unclear)	"	Randburg
1663 Solomon Ndlovu	"	"
1664 Bheki Nkosi	"	"
1665 Kenneth Ngobese	"	"
1666 Domenic Chirwa	"	"
1667 Colin Maisiapola	"	Springs
1668 Sipho Merophedie	"	Benoni
1669 Richard Padi	"	"
1670 Job Makhola	"	Port Elizabeth
1671 Wikian Ngxili	"	"
1672 Amos Ndonda	"	"

1673	Dawid Ngwenya	B/M	Port Elizabeth
1674	Mncedi Ncandana	"	"
1675	John Leballo	"	Fort Beaufort
1676	Samuel Gobile	"	Port Elizabeth
1677	Wandile Tshica	"	"
1678	Thozamile Monwabisi	"	"
1679	Lindile Monwabisi	"	"
1680	Lungelwa Suhef	B/F	"

The names of those released are (the numbering follows SAPA'S earlier list):

Name	(No on arrest list)	Magisterial District
905 Siphon Mote	(621)	Port Elizabeth
906 Pumzile Dingana	(756)	"
907 Tetele Mbosa	(850)	"
908 Joe Masisa	(1074)	Fort Beaufort
909 Zukizani Matendola	(1075)	"
910 Myandile Wombongwa	(1087)	Port Elizabeth
911 Sunnyboy Prince	(1088)	"
912 Mandla Tembe	(1089)	"
913 Zwelizina Nobebe	(1090)	"
914 Michael Cowane	(1091)	"
915 Jeremia Tambo	(1092)	"
916 Milindeli Doniso	(1093)	"
917 Zolile Faku	(1104)	"
918 Wilson Maarman	(1006)	Uitenhage
919 Tembile Maarman	(1007)	"
920 Musanmzi Hogana	(1108)	"
921 Lumkile Ngwelica	(1109)	"
922 Metford Williams	(1110)	"
923 Sabelo Baltini	(1111)	"
924 Mzimbotla Fumbata	(1112)	"
925 Victor Manzia	(1113)	"
926 Geru Phillip	(1114)	"
927 Sauiko Mazamini	(1115)	"
928 Mzoxolo Solani	(1116)	"
929 Toyota Gxoyiya	(1117)	"
930 Richard Ntumbane	(1118)	"
931 Charles Hendricks	(1119)	"
932 Stoffel Hendricks	(1120)	"
933 Viliytle Jantjies	(1121)	"
934 Justice Tutu	(1122)	"
935 Reg Saik	(1123)	"
936 Samson Tayi	(1124)	"
937 Bayani Maningosi	(1125)	Port Elizabeth
938 Amojle Atjala	(1126)	"
939 Khioiweli Ngalo	(1127)	"
940 Malusi Skolpat	(1128)	"
941 Mkhusele Daniels	(1129)	"
942 Mnyamezeli Nqaini	(1130)	"

943	Patrick William	(1131)	Port Elizabeth
944	Deon Gardman	(1132)	Uitenhage
945	Richard Barry	(1133)	"
946	Mzukeze Magqabes	(1134)	"
947	Cliffard Sambok	(1135)	"
948	Jim Thuys	(1136)	"
949	Wellcome Noda	(1137)	"
950	Phillips Noda	(1138)	"
951	Feudalish Mandalize	(1139)	"
952	Fulugaz Mopoug	(1140)	
953	Michael Thamsaga	(1191)	Albany
954	Gert Williams	(1255)	Uitenhage
955	Vusumzi Pisani	(1277)	Port Elizabeth
956	Lumkile Baskit	(1278)	"
957	Wuzie Kookwater	(1280)	"
958	Kutu Majo	(1281)	"
959	Mvote Zukile	(1282)	"
960	Zoyzsile Hlangwana	(1283)	"
961	Sipoglen Nongogo	(1343)	"
962	James Bloem	(1374)	"
963	Johannes Jason	(1379)	
964	Andile Ngotsha	(1284)	Bathurst
965	Kukuku Nqojela	(1292)	"
966	Tozamile Gahia	(1293)	"
967	Lulamelee Titiwee	(1388)	
968	Sincelo Pakane	(1285)	Uitenhage
969	Weelnut Mene	(1286)	"
970	Mint Jobela	(1290)	Bathurst
971	Mazwi Gumenye	(1291)	"
972	Erich Njadayi	(1295)	Port Elizabeth
973	Mbebisi Nenete	(1297)	"
974	Thobile Jam	(1298)	"
975	Vuyo Msinka	(1299)	"
976	Totman Loro	(1300)	"
977	Nceba Majenge	(1301)	"
978	Vuyisele Bebe	(1302)	"
979	Polila Jack	(1309)	"
980	Jackson Nodlano	(1310)	"
981	Teneso Tobete	(1311)	"
982	Tombsile Cantani	(1312)	"
983	Elliot Ngende	(1313)	"
984	Nyannando Hlela	(1314)	"
985	Donald Jacobs	(1315)	"
986	Nkuhulelo Njokuana	(1330)	"
987	Lucky Ncapayi	(1331)	"
988	Boyce Masona	(1332)	"
989	Xola Cesuler	(1333)	"
990	George Rensburg	(1334)	"
991	Andy Davids	(1335)	
992	A Mohammed (no number given)		
993	Lasarus Mcavangwa	(1266)	Benoni

994	Elkner Neondeselwa	(1267)	Benoni
995	Constance Mehlomekulu	(1268)	"
996	Jabulani Makhafola	(1269)	"
997	Elliot Nyembe	(1270)	"
998	Tehmba Malukeka	(1272)	"
999	Joseph Ditshego	(1219)	Springs
1000	David Skosana	(1220)	"
1001	Abel Mabena	(1221)	"
1002	Japie Makoena	(1222)	"
1003	Rodney Twala	(991)	Benoni
1004	Jacob Zwane	(989)	"
1005	Jabu Nonluvu	(988)	"
1006	Welcome Dlangamane	(990)	"
1007	Philemon Sidu	(1350)	Kempton Park
1008	Jan Mabola	(1351)	"
1009	Caleb Mamatsade	(1422)	Benoni
1010	Nkamane Zolile	(1305)	"
1011	Simon Mahlangu	(1272)	"
1012	Collin Nappies	(1215)	Steytlerville
1013	Collin Nkosi	(1317)	Johannesburg
1014	Hosea Machere	(1319)	"
1015	Wilson Magadulela	(1320)	"
1016	Luwlyni Skhumbuso	(1322)	"
1017	Teddy Martin	(1324)	"
1018	Erich Nkomo	(1325)	"
1019	Wilfred Shenyani	(1326)	"
1020	Wiseman Maduna	(1327)	"
1021	Dickson Booysen	(1328)	"
1022	Nicolaas Molebatsi	(1329)	"
1023	Lazarus Moketsi	(1342)	"
1024	Heroldt Gumede	(1321)	"

CSO: 3400/910-F

SOUTH AFRICA

'GLOOMY' EMPLOYMENT FUTURE FORECAST

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Aug 85 p 5

[Text]

AN ESTIMATED five million people will be jobless by the year 2 000, Mr Roly Clark, manager of the IBM SA (Corporate Responsibility) told the National Federated Chamber of Commerce 21st anniversary conference at Sun City, Bophuthatswana this week.

He said by any standard it's a staggering number of people to have without work, but for South Africa it spells chaos, hunger and economic disaster.

"Job creation should be classified as a matter of national urgency. We can't afford to treat it as a problem somewhere ahead in the future. The problem is right here with us now.

"The drought and the recession have combined forces to put thousands of able-bodied people out of work. And the brunt of retrenchment has been felt most by those who can withstand it least — the black people," he said.

Mr Clark added: "Our problem is to find the motivation to take the correct actions now that will prevent this from happening. Taiwan, Korea and more

recently the United States provide us with plenty of examples of what can be achieved when the motivation is there."

He said there was a vicious circle involved in gaining access to the necessary finance for blacks seeking money to start businesses.

"We have to change the criteria by which would-be businessmen qualify for loans. If we are not prepared to take the risk involved in providing venture capital, we will never optimise economic growth in this area," he said.

He cited the following as other areas for potential job creation:

Craft industries; new export markets; import substitution; changing artisans into entrepreneurs; franchising; transport and domestic service; catering, service based operations . . . and many others.

He also called on Nafcoc to assist in helping others to become businessmen and employers in their own right.

SOUTH AFRICA

STRIKE SEEN AS WORKERS' ULTIMATE WEAPON

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Aug 85 p 7

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

STRIKES in South Africa have become a fundamental and ultimate weapon in the hands of workers and employers are going to have to learn to live with them.

Strikes in this country, after a lull in 1983, have escalated at an alarming rate, a labour relations consultant has declared.

The reasons for strikes are manifold and labour experts are not in full agreement over the causes. However, it appears most are the results of economic factors and conditions such as union recognition, ordinary grievances and "unfair dismissals".

Problems

It also seems that community problems and political issues are involved.

The proposed strike called by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has economic as well as political ingredients which Andrew Levy Labour Consultants described as "the biggest industrial relations bombshell since 1922."

The union has voted for a national strike on August 25 in support of

wages, working conditions and the scrapping of apartheid laws in the mine industry — job reservation.

It has also called on the State President to withdraw the state of emergency and to withdraw the threat to repatriate migrants. NUM is definitely taking a political direction.

Other unions which went on strike for political reasons include the Fosatu affiliate National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu). The members at Volkswagen in the Eastern Cape downed tools after it was learnt that the company was going to give vehicles to the New Zealand rugby players who were supposed to tour the country.

Unity

The trade union unity talks aimed at forming a "super federation" takes place again in Johannesburg today amid confusion and tension among the participating unions.

Two federations, the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and the Azanian Congress of Trade Union (Azactu), representing 18 unions, will not participate in the talks.

Azactu's co-ordinator Mr Pandelani Nefolohodwe says they have not been invited to the talks and no reasons were given for their exclusion.

Nine Cusa unions have decided to withdraw from the talks. The exclusion of Azactu and Cusa from the talks will cause another delay in the formation of the giant federation scheduled for inauguration in October.

Merger

However, the original unity talks unions — Fosatu, the General Workers' Union (Gwu), Food Canning Workers' Union (Fcwu), Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) and the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association (Ctmwa) — are prepared to meet the October deadline. They will be joined by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and other UDF unions.

Given all the confusion and differences of political ideology among the unions, will the "dream federation" ever get off the ground?

All the garment workers in the Transvaal, Free State, Kimberley and East London have merged into one union — the National Union of Clothing Workers (NUCW).

The merge which took place as from August 1, was approved by the National executive committee's of the Garment Workers' Union and the NUCW in a statement.

A spokesman for the unions said MUCW will meet shortly to set up new structures as well as

revising the constitution. The merger has been described as "a major breakthrough" in a new era of unity among black unions.

- Black trade unions have called on the government to withdraw the state of emergency and to release all those detained without trial or charge them.

- In an escalation of the BTR Sarmcol dispute, white-owned shops in Pietermaritzburg are to be boycotted, the Fosatu-affiliate Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), announced yesterday.

Boycott

Mawu still has to decide on other strategies in persuading the company to reinstate the 975 sacked workers. The workers were dismissed after going on a legal strike over wages.

The boycott has been supported by Fosatu which also announced that it will hold meetings with community organisations today. The federation also intends meeting the mayor of Maritzburg.

- The Pietermaritzburg Community Advice Bureau is to hold a series of workshops starting at the Lutheran Church Centre in Seshego from August 17. The workshops will discuss various aspects of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) and other labour related issues.

The strike by over 2 000 bakery workers in Durban has ended with employers announcing that the supermarkets were once more filled with loaves of bread.

The strike over wages, brought production in the industry to a standstill. The unions have announced that they have gone back to negotiate "a living wage".

SOUTH AFRICA

CUSA, AZACTU OUT OF LABOR UNITY TALKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Aug 85 p 3

[Text]

THE withdrawal and exclusion of two major trade union federations from the unity talks was disappointing and a terrible blow to moves for the formation of a "super federation".

This is the view of most trade unions interviewed yesterday following the withdrawal of the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) and the exclusion of the Azanian Congress of Trade Unions (Azactu) from the unity talks.

Cusa's nine affiliates have resolved to pull out of the talks because of what they termed "an attempt by some unions to hijack this federation" and those unions who do not believe in the principle of black leadership.

The trade union unity talks takes place in Johannesburg today amid tension and confusion among the participants.

Ccawusa's general

secretary Mrs Emma Mashinini said the withdrawal of Cusa from the talks was "disappointing", especially because they were included in the original summits.

Fosatu's president Mr Chris Dlamini said the federation was surprised by the move. They were due to hold an urgent meeting last night to discuss the issue.

Azactu did not wish to comment on Cusa's withdrawal from the talks.

Mr Samson Ndou, president of the UDF-affiliated General Workers' and Allied Workers' Union (Gawu), said Cusa and its affiliates should have raised their problems at the talks and not withdraw without informing other unions.

Other unions, GWU, Fcwu and Ctwa, will give their comments once a formal report has been made to unions today.

CSO: 3400/919

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK UNIONS HOLD MAJOR MERGER TALKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Aug 85 p 2

[Text]

AT LEAST 24 black trade unions representing thousands of workers met in Johannesburg yesterday in an attempt to form a giant federation aimed at fighting oppression and exploitation from management.

The union's summit took place in a tense atmosphere behind close doors because of the emergency regulations declared by the Government a few weeks ago.

The tension was further deepened by the absence from the meeting by two trade union federations — the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and the Azanian Congress of Trade Unions (Azactu).

The unions represented in the talks are Fosatu and its nine affiliates, National Union of Mine Workers (NUM), General Workers Union (GWU), Food Canning Workers Union (FCWU) Cape Town Municipal Workers Association (CTMWA), Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (Ccawusa) and eleven UDF union.

The press was barred from the meeting and photographers were not allowed to take pictures of the delegates. The meeting's chairman, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said: "We did not invite the Press as we are discussing sensitive issues."

However, sources close to the meeting disclosed that the majority of unions did not see the federation as complete without other unions which participated earlier, while other contended that they should go ahead without them.

The delegates also disclosed that the meeting was divided on these issues and it was not expected that the date for the inauguration will be agreed upon.

TANZANIA

MP OPPOSES ABOLITION OF PRIVATE LEGAL PRACTICE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally and Habbi Gunze]

[Text] A MEMBER of Parliament yesterday opposed government plans to abolish private legal practice in the country.

The MP, Judge E.A. Mwesiumo (Kilombero), said instead of banning private practice, the Government should amend old laws which did not satisfy public needs.

Debating the 1985/86 estimates for the Ministry of Justice, Judge Mwesiumo told Parliament that there were no substantial reasons to support abolition of private legal practice as advocated by the 1977 Judicial System Review Commission Report.

The MP, who served as a magistrate and High Court judge for over 14 years before entering the House, said the proposed move would dent the country's commitment to the rule of law.

He quoted the views of the police in the Commission Report, which supported private legal practice as an incentive to strict adherence to the Rules of Evidence and Procedure vital for fair trial.

Judge Mwesiumo said the basic point to be argued against private practitioners was probably the fees they charged. He added, however, that the Government could easily regulate these by law.

He further discouraged sweeping changes in the judicial system. He referred the House to measures abolishing co-operative unions and local governments, which had since been revised. The impact of abolition

of private hospitals was yet to be assessed, he added.

The MP said the laws calling for updating included those on Will, many of which were inherited from the colonial era. One of these was the Administrator General's Ordinance dated back to 1921, he explained.

He said the cumbersome legislations delayed administration of Wills to the disadvantage of widows and children of the deceased.

He cited the widows of former Kinondoni Member of Parliament, Derek Bryceson, and the late Hussein Shekilango — Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office — who, he said, were yet to receive their dues. Bryceson died in 1980 while Shekilango passed away in 1979.

The MP also urged the Government to back its announcements on imports, foreign exchange shops and real estate development with legislation. He pointed out that the concessions in these sectors announced by government leaders had no legal support.

The opposition to abolition of private legal practice was echoed by Ndugu Stanslaus Kasusura (Biharamulo), who said the presence of private defence counsels gave defendants more confidence.

Ndugu Kasusura also called for amendment of the elections Act to repeal the provision to allow election petitions with costs. He told the House that most of the aspirants for parliamentary seats were unable to meet the costs of court proceedings.

A Nominated Member of Parliament, Ndugu Mohamed Kissoky, stressed the rule of law and independence of the Judiciary.

He called for housing and transport facilities for magistrates and judges. Corrupt elements among these should be weeded out to safeguard the reputation of the Judiciary, he said.

Ndugu Joseph Mungai (Mufindi) asked the Government to review the system of representation in Parliament.

He said the present system was upproportional in certain areas. For example, he said, urban areas had higher representation than rural areas.

Ndugu Mungai likewise said some regions with few people had more MPs than those with higher populations. He cited Arusha with 1.1 million people, which would have eight constituent MPs compared to Mwanza which would elect 7 MPs for 1.7 million people.

TANZANIA

PLAN TO RAISE TAZARA WAGES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministerial Council of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) has directed the Authority to study the possibility of reviewing upward the workers' salaries as an incentive for increased performance.

The Minister for Communications and Works, Ndugu John Malecela, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the move was among several steps taken by the Council in order to reduce operational costs.

The Council decision was taken at its one-day meeting held at the TAZARA Headquarters in Dar es Salaam on Thursday to review measures to revamp the joint Tanzania-Zambia railway.

The meeting, attended by the Zambian Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, Ndugu Fitzpatrick Chuula, and two ministers of state, reviewed the performance of TAZARA during the past year and was "satisfied that it was a good year", Ndugu Malecela said.

The Council deliberated at length on the 72 recommendations by a joint committee comprising Tanzania, Zambia and Chinese experts.

The experts had recommended that the two TAZARA workshops at Dar es Salaam and Mpika which make spare parts for the rolling stock, be utilised fully by TAZARA itself and other institutions.

The workshops are currently operating at about 40 per cent capacity.

The reduction of overtime payment which has been very high, was among the recommen-

dations made. TAZARA headquarters alone spent 14m/- on overtime last year.

The exports also suggested an increase in demurrage charges to customers who delayed clearing their cargo thus affecting the smooth turnaround of wagons.

Ndugu Malecela later, commended the TAZARA management for presenting the Authority's accounts for 1984/85 to auditors on time.

The financial position of TAZARA by June 30, 1985, showed that the Authority made a turnover of 723m/- which was a surplus of 331m/-. However, depreciation stood at 120m/- and a loan interest payment of 27.7m/- brought down the profit level to 83.398m/- — the highest to date.

Ndugu Malecela attributed the exemplary performance to an improvement on maintenance of the permanent way, improved motive power, handling more cargo and passengers.

Regarding remittances, Ndugu Malecela said by Thursday this week, the Bank of Zambia had remitted 89,124,820/- to the TAZARA Headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Another 57m/- was deposited by Zambia into the Bank of Tanzania account in Lusaka awaiting to be sent over.

In order to avoid fluctuations caused by devaluations, the Council agreed to institute a Unit of Account of the Preferential Trade Area (UAPTA) which will take effect on August 1, this year. Details of the UAPTA were not immediately known.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Malecela paid tribute to the People's Republic of China, the builders

of the 1,860 km railway, for the co-operation in maintaining and sustaining operations of the railway.

He made the tribute at a farewell and welcoming party for the out-going TAZARA General Manager, Major General Charles Nyirenda, and his successor, Ambassador Standwell Mapara, at the TAZARA Hostel in the city.

He praised Ndugu Nyirenda for having weathered well during the difficult economic times of the past five years.

"Despite the problems, Ndugu Nyirenda has been able to make TAZARA a profit-making organisations", he commended.

The Zambian delegation left Dar es Salaam yesterday for Lusaka.

CSO: 3400/880

TANZANIA

AIRLINE SERVICING, HEAVY FUEL OIL COSTS DISCUSSED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

COSTS of servicing Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) aircraft in foreign countries have been rising annually, the National Assembly was told on Saturday.

During the last three years — 1982 to 1984 — the country paid 55.6 million shillings in foreign exchange for servicing ATC's aircraft, the Minister of State for Communications and Works, Ndugu Guntram Itatiro, said.

He said Tanzania paid 12.6 million shillings in 1982; 20.4 million shillings in 1983 and 22.6 million shillings in 1984.

"As expected these costs will continue to rise because of high prices of spare parts and services following the increase in the number of aircraft", Ndugu Itatiro said.

He was reacting to Ndugu L.S. Ngalai (Rombo).

Ndugu Ngalai had asked the Minister to inform the House how much the Government had spent on servicing ATC aircraft in foreign countries from 1982 to 1984.

Ndugu Ngalai also wanted to know why the ATC hangar at the Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) was not being used.

Ndugu Itatiro said the foreign exchange used for servicing the planes would be reduced substantially when the KIA hangar started operation in the near future.

Although the major sections of the hangar have been completed, there were vital installations to be made before operation started, he said.

The installations include 19

small workshops.

Two workshops have already been opened and two others would be opened before the end of this year.

Ndugu Itatiro said major services for ATC planes were being undertaken in Holland, Malagasy, Britain, Belgium, Canada and the United States. Minor services are done in the country.

• The Government is still considering a proposal by the Tanzania Saruji Corporation that its subsidiary company, the Tanga Cement Factory, should get heavy fuel oil (HFO) directly from Mombasa, Kenya, *Shihata* reported.

The Deputy Minister for Industries and Trade, Ndugu Evarist Mwanansao, said this in the National Assembly on Friday when answering Ndugu Anna Namilikwa (National) who had wanted to know progress on supply of HFO to the factory from Mombasa.

Ndugu Mwanansao concurred with the MP that the supply of HFO from Mombasa would reduce the factory's operational costs since some 300/- would be saved per tonne.

He said it was true that the present system of transporting HFO from Dar es Salaam to Tanga was very costly as the roads were bad and that the crude oil had to be processed if tankers were used.

Ndugu Mwanansao said the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) lacked sufficient wagons for moving the fuel to Tanga, therefore, the factory depended on shipping services.

TANZANIA

FINANCING NEEDED FOR ROAD PROJECT WITH MOZAMBIQUE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Ernest Ambali]

[Text]

TANZANIA and Mozambique are looking for a financier for the construction of the road and bridge to link the two countries, the National Assembly was told yesterday.

The project is estimated to cost both countries 876 million Tanzanian shillings. Tanzania's contribution is estimated at 325.5 million shillings, the House was told.

The Minister of State for Communications and Works, Ndugu Guntram Itatiro, said the two countries were looking for a financier through SADCC—the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference.

"Last year (1984) the African Development Bank (ADB) showed interest in helping us to secure financiers for the project.

"But this would be after the economic and technical feasibility study is presented to different financiers," Ndugu Itatiro explained.

Earlier, ADB had prepared terms of reference for the feasibility study which had been scrutinised by both governments which made necessary changes, he said.

According to the new designs, the bridge would be 700 metres long. The Tanzanian side of the road would be 70 kilometres and Mozambique 145 kilometres.

Under the old designs, the bridge would have been 560 metres long, or more than half a kilometer. The road on the Tanzanian side would have been 90 kilometres and the Mozambican side would have been 150 kilometers, he said.

The whole project was then estimated at 532m/-. Tanzania would have contributed 206m/-.

"Ndugu Speaker, the Unity Bridge will be constructed near Newala on the Tanzania side and near Mocimboa do Rovuma on the Mozambican side," Ndugu Itatiro said.

He was replying to a question by Ndugu B.M. Gwaya (Tunduru), who wanted to know when would the Unity Bridge and highway between the two countries built and their estimated cost.

TANZANIA

MTWARA RTC NETS PROFIT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jul 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Mtwara Regional Trading Company (RTC) realised a net profit of 20.7 million/- from sale of various commodities during the 1984/85, the General Manager, Ndugu Chrisant Nyoka, has said.

Presenting the company's performance report to Party branch conference, Ndugu Nyoka said his company also made a gross profit of 238.8 million/-.

The report attributed the improved performance to increased allocation of *khanga* and *vitenge* for Mtwara Region.

The increased allocation followed President Nyerere's directive issued in October last year in a measure to curb clothes shortage in the area.

He said the region received 693 bales of *khanga* and *vitenge* worth 21.9 million/- compared to the ordinary allocation of 270 bales.

Meanwhile, the company plans to open two shops in 1985/86 fiscal year at the border with Mozambique to facilitate trade operations in the border area.

Ndugu Nyoka said plans were

underway to conduct courses in salesmanship for the company's workers for increased efficiency.

Meanwhile, cotton farmers in Mara Region have realised 21,066,578/90 from sales of 1,611,827 kilograms of the crop bought since the purchasing season started on July 1, this year, *Shihata* reported.

A spokesman of the Mara Co-operative Union (MCU) said in Musoma town on Sunday that the sales were low compare to 4,334,784 kilograms of cotton bought at the same period last year.

He said 86 small co-operative societies at the three zones of Ushashi, Mugango and Kibara collected the cotton. Ushashi was leading with 568,153 kilograms worth 7,425,766/25.

Mugango bought 545,356 kilograms valued at 7,127,802/90 while Kibara remain with 498,317 kilograms valued at 6,513,009/75.

The Mara Co-operative Union is expected to collect ten million kilograms of cotton in 1985/86 season.

CSO: 3400/880

TANZANIA

MOROGORO RTC REFUTES DEBT CLAIM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jul 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Morogoro Regional Trading Company (RTC) yesterday refuted reports that the Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) had suspended supplies of sugar to the region because it had not settled a 4m/- debt.

The General Manager of the Morogoro RTC, Ndugu Ibrahim H. Seya told the *Daily News* over the weekend in a telephone interview from Morogoro that his Company "does not owe SUDECO the 4m/- as alleged and SUDECO has not suspended supplies of sugar for Morogoro."

He said, in fact, the RTC was "currently distributing our July allocation". The region gets a monthly allocation of 271 tonnes of sugar and distributes it to the nearly 1.2 million people in the region and that by yesterday the company had received over a third of its quota.

Ndugu Seya said payments for the commodity is normally made in advance to the supplier and the RTC had never failed to disburse the funds.

The last payments for the current quota were paid early this month, he said. Ndugu Seya was reacting to allegations made by the SUDECO Board Chairman, Ndugu Edward Mwesiumo (MP) which appeared in Friday's issue of the *Daily News*.

Shihata had quoted the Board Chairman as saying that SUDECO had suspended supplies to Mtwara and Morogoro RTCs because they had not paid an outstanding bill totalling 9m/-. Of the sum, Mtwara was supposed to have owed SUDECO 5m/-.

However, efforts to contact the General Manager of Mtwara RTC and the SUDECO management were unsuccessful.

CSO: 3400/880

TANZANIA

GLASS PLANT HANDED OVER BY BELGIAN COMPANY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by Michael Millinga]

[Text]

THE Sand Treatment Plant of the Tanzania Sheet Glass Company Limited at Mbagala in Dar es Salaam, has been handed over to the Tanzania Saruji Corporation (Saruji) by the Belgian company, Basse Sambre, following the completion of installation of machinery.

The handing over of the 69m/- plant was made by the Works Manager, Mr. E. Frederick, at the weekend. The Saruji General Manager Ndugu Rumisha Kimambo said the plant's total cost was covered by a Belgian soft loan of 49m/- which was used to cover machinery and equipment, engineering services, erection and commissioning. He said 20m/-, was contributed by Tanzania, was spent on the machinery foundation and housing.

Ndugu Kimambo said the plant was capable of transforming the natural sand into a product that is suitable for the manufacture of glass.

He said the plant had a capacity of processing 20 tonnes of raw sand per hour to churn out 11.5 tonnes of fine glass sand, 8.5 tonnes of coarse sand and mud of which coarse sand can be sifted from mud at two different outlets.

He said, the plant's present capacity was enough to meet the Sheet Glass Company's requirements of 40 tonnes per day apart from supplying the excess to other local glass manufacturing plants such as the Light Source Factory for the manufacture of electric bulbs, tubes and vacuum flasks.

The coarse sand product will eventually be used by Saruji's subsidiary company based in Morogoro in manufacturing of ceramics products such as washing basins, sinks, bath tubes, wall tiles and the like and the excess can be used for house construction by other customers, he said.

However, Ndugu Kimambo noted that the Company could not at the moment start commercial production of sheet glass due to lack of adequate and constant power supply from the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO).

The Company he said, needed 2.2 megawatts at full operation but only 1.2 megawatts can be delivered through the existing line of 11 kilo-volts. To start the plant a new line of 33 kilo-volts is required from Kurasini to Mbagala.

The TANESCO management, he said had promised to supply the Company with the required power, but had to date not erected a new power line of 33 kilo-volts. Construction of the plant begun in 1981.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

CLIENTS OWE TPTC 70 MILLION--The Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC) is owed 70m/- by clients in outstanding telephone bills throughout the country. The corporation has urged those with outstanding bills to settle them immediately or face disconnection. TPTC Principal Accountant (Telephone), Ndugu C.E. Mathayo, told the DAILY NEWS in Dar es Salaam yesterday that half of the outstanding telephone bills were by clients in Dar es Salaam where more than 50 percent of the country's telephones are located. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jul 85 p 3]

NATIONAL ECONOMIC SABOTAGE TRIBUNAL--The Board of Internal Trade (BIT) is looking for a new job for the former manager of the Tabora Regional Trading Company (RTC) the National Assembly was told yesterday. The former manager, whose name was not given, was acquitted by the National Economic Sabotage Tribunal for lack of evidence to link him with the sabotage. The Deputy Minister for Industries and Trade, Ndugu Evarist Mwanansao, said: "BIT, the holding corporation, is looking for another post (for the manager) at present so that he continues with his services," he said. He was replying to Ndugu P.I. Misigalo (Tabora Urban) who wanted to know the number of RTC workers suspected of economic sabotage and brought before the Tribunal. "How many of them were returned to work and how many were sacked. What is the problem facing the reinstatement of the former RTC General Manager Tabora," he asked. Ndugu Mwanansao said there were 80 economic sabotage suspects in from RTCs. Eleven of them were sacked and the remaining ones were reinstated. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jul 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/880

UGANDA

BRIEFS

STUDENTS PROTEST HARASSMENT--The national leaders of the National Union of Students of Uganda, NUSU, have called upon some Ugandans, who are reported to be harassing NUSU branch officials, to stop it because NUSU is a nonpartisan organization through which students air their grievances to the government. In a statement issued in Kampala today, the secretary for education, Mr. James (Mugerwa), said NUSU has no political orientation with either the outsted government or the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] Party. He said NUSU is ready to work with the new government without discrimination or favor. [Text]
[Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Aug 85 EA]

CSO: 3400/904-F

ZIMBABWE

BRITAIN TO GRANT POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

BRITAIN may grant post-graduate scholarships worth about \$4 million to more than 130 Zimbabweans this year.

The British High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Ramsay Melhuish, told the annual meeting of the Britain-Zimbabwe Society on Tuesday that the awards would be administered by the Zimbabwean Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare in conjunction with the British Council.

Britain will also offer short-term visits, bursaries and fellowships this year to about 100 Zimbabwean in a wide range of programmes organised by the council.

Mr Melhuish said Britain and Zimbabwe were also involved in expanding the army training camp in Nyanga with the intention of training Mozambican soldiers.

"We are both involved in the areas of preferential trade particularly as regards the European Economic Community."

On Southern Africa, he said Britain differed with Zimbabwe on the position that economic sanctions would bring an end to apartheid in South Africa. "We believe that as seen from the experience of this country sanctions are marginal or counter-productive in persuading a white minority to surrender power."

The effects of sanctions would be felt by black South Africans and it was clear that South Africa had the power to damage the economies of the Frontline States, including Zimbabwe.

Mr Melhuish said although the relationship between Zimbabweans and Britons had been a mixed one since independence, the two governments were "getting more realistic about each other, more used to each other and more fond of each other".

● A Harare company director, Cde Lawrence Vambe, was unanimously elected the new chairman of the Britain-Zimbabwe Society during the society's annual meeting.

He replaces Cde Gaston Nyawo who stepped down due to pressure of work

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT TO LAUNCH PROGRAM TO DEAL WITH SQUATTERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is to launch a vigorous programme to deal with squatters who have been a hindrance to its resettlement programme, the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Settlement, Cde Moven Mahachi, said yesterday.

Speaking at the end of the two-day Commercial Farmers' Union annual congress in Harare, he said provincial councils had been asked to set up special sub-committees to deal with squatters and, if necessary, setup district squatter contact units.

He hoped that all pockets of squatters would be cleared up this year as the "honeymoon is over and we can no longer accept people trying to twist the arm of the Government".

The squatter problem had slowed down the resettlement programme which was aimed at redressing past imbalances in land distribution in an orderly manner.

In another effort to speed up this programme the proposed new Land Acquisition Bill had been drafted to replace the 1979 Land Acquisition Bill presently covering the purchase of land by the Government. This was aimed at backing up the resettlement programme with the necessary legislation and to set up a system which would allow for a thorough examination of all available arable land in the country.

A special land settlement committee would be established and when it believed that land was being under-used, or the owners were holding it for speculative purposes and it was suitable for agricultural resettlement use, it would recommend that the land should be designated for a specific Government programme.

The Bill would give the Government the power to expropriate land identified as suitable by the committee, and the ministry was considering whether there should be a right of appeal — issues which had to be considered in view of the constitutional provision against expropriation and the need to be paid adequate compensation.

Cde Mahachi urged his audience to closely follow the progress of the Bill through Parliament and to suggest possible amendments.

"It will not be the intention to disrupt commercial farmers like you, but to deal with those who have either abandoned their land or who live outside the country," he said.

He assured the farmers that the Government was aware of the important role played by agriculture in the economy and would continue to listen to its leaders, finance it through the Agricultural Finance

Corporation and support relevant research programmes.

It was also investigating concrete proposals on how escalating input costs — a major talking point at the congress — could be controlled, and expressed the view that it was perhaps time that agriculture received foreign exchange allocations more in line with the foreign exchange it earned to ensure that it could buy all the necessary imported inputs it needed.

ZIMBABWE

THREE FARM UNIONS TO MERGE SOON

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Aug 85 p 9

[Reports by Chemist Mafuba and Wilberforce Zweni]

[Text]

Shava told the CFU annual congress, read on his behalf by his deputy, Cde Alexio Mudzingwa.

"Thus the existing three employers' organisations in the agricultural industry, the National African Farmers' Union, the National Farmer's Association and the Commercial Farmers' Union, will amalgamate into one organisation soon."

On the Labour Relations Act, he said this enshrined the concept of "tripartism" involving the Government, the workers and the employers' representatives.

"This structure fosters co-operation and under-employees were concerned with the question of wages following the publication of the emergency powers regulations. Inquiries about the interpretation of certain sections of the regulations had been received by the ministry.

"The Government has decided that there should not be any sub-categorisation of the agro-industrial undertaking. The new minimum wage should now be \$143,75 and this includes all plantation workers.

The Minister of Energy and Water Resources and Development, Cde Kumbira Kangai, said commer-

cial farmers should install coal stoves in their workers' houses because the country had enough coal reserves.

The ministry's Department of Energy Resources and Development, in conjunction with Wankie Colliery Company, was looking into the possibility of installing coal stoves in rural areas, Cde Kangai told the congress.

"Considering the abundance of our coal reserves, I strongly urge you to install these stoves for your employees," he said. "We hope this will go a long way in the utilisation of our indigenous energy resources and encourage the conservation of woodfuel."

ZIMBABWE

MINERALS MARKETING CORPORATION MINERALS SALES

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe sold minerals worth \$540 million in its second full year of trading which ended on June 30, an increase of 17,8 per cent over the previous year.

The corporation would show a profit of more than \$2 million, said chairman Cde Christopher Ushewokunze, announcing the corporation's preliminary results at a news conference in Harare yesterday.

The increased sales were attributable to the strength of the United States dollar, improved prices for a range of minerals and an increase in the volume of sales.

The chairman said sales of products other than iron and steel during 1984/85 were 29,3 percent higher than in the previous year.

Sales of steel during the year were unusually depressed because of low production at Zisco where the No. 4 furnace was being rebuilt.

"Sales on own account, covering minor minerals and some gemstones, also increased considerably reaching a level of \$726 000 with only \$480 303 in the previous year."

There was strong evidence in such major developed countries as the US, Japan and Britain that the use of asbestos in a properly controlled environment presented no significant danger to its users or to the public, and was of economical value, he said.

"This gives reason to hope the present market for asbestos will be maintained."

Markets for nickel and tin remained generally satisfactory, while the world oversupply of copper continued to depress prices below levels remunerative even to efficient producers like Zimbabwe.

The iron and steel market was also oversupplied, but the MMCZ continued to sell the entire exportable production of Zisco, which remained committed for months ahead.

During the year the corporation made its first direct sales of steel to China. Asbestos had been sold to India. Coal sales had been made to Tanzania and trade was being developed with the PTA and SADCC.

The corporation was seeking potential markets for new minerals, among them kyanite and vermiculite.

Cde Ushewokunze said there were signs of a weakening in international economic growth resulting in weaker demand and prices of some of the corporation's products.

The Government is undertaking a feasibility study into the possibility of establishing a gold refining plant and the results should be known by the end of the year.

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